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The California Star.

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SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 7, 1847.

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San Francisco, July 17, 1847.

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THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1847

The "Secret Instructions."—(Concluded)

From the Secretary of the Navy to Com. Sloat.

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 12, 1846

COMMODORE—Previous instructions have informed you of the intention of this government, pending the war with Mexico, to take and hold possession of California. For this end, a company of artillery, with cannon, mortars and munitions of war, is sent to you in the Lexington, for the purpose of co-operating with you, according to the best of your judgment, and of occupying under your direction such post or posts as you may deem expedient in the Bay of Monterey, or in the Bay of San Francisco, or in both. In the absence of a military officer higher than captain, the selection of the first American post or posts on the waters of the Pacific in California, is left to your direction.

The object of the United States is, under its rights as a belligerent nation, to possess itself entirely of Upper California.

When San Francisco and Monterey are secured, you will, if possible, send a small vessel of war to take and hold possession of the port of San Diego and it would be well to ascertain the views of the inhabitants of Pueblo de los Angeles, who, according to information received here, may be counted upon as desirous of coming under the jurisdiction of the United States. If you can take possession of it, you should do so.

The object of the United States has reference to ultimate peace with Mexico, and if, at that peace, the basis of the *uti possidetis* shall be established, the government expects, through your force, to be found in actual possession of Upper California.

This will bring with it the necessity of a civil administration. Such a government should be established under your protection, and in selecting persons to hold office, due respect should be had to the wishes of the people of California, as well as to the actual possessors of authority in that province. It may be proper to require an oath of allegiance to the United States from those who are intrusted with authority. You will also assure the people of California of the protection of the United States.

In reference to commercial regulations in the ports of which you are in actual possession, ships and produce of the United States should come and go free of duty.

For your further instructions, I enclose you a copy of confidential instruction from the War Department to Brigadier General S. W. Kearny, who is ordered over land to California. You will also communicate your instructions to him, and inform him that they have the sanction of the President.

The government relies on the land and naval forces to co-operate with each other in the most friendly and effective manner.

After you shall have secured Upper California, if your force is sufficient, you will take possession of, and keep, the harbors on the Gulf of California, as far down at least as Guymas. But this is not to interfere with the permanent occupation of Upper California.

A regiment of volunteers from the State of New York, to serve during the war have been called for by the government, and are expected to sail from the first to the tenth of August. This regiment will in the first instance, report to the naval commander on your station, but will ultimately be under the command of General Kearny, who is appointed to conduct the expedition by land.

The term of three years having nearly expired since you have been in command of the Pacific squadron, Commodore Shubrick will soon be sent out in the Independence to relieve you. The department confidently hopes that all Upper California will be in our hands before the relief shall arrive.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE BANCROFT

Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT,
Commanding U. S. naval forces in the Pacific ocean

From the Secretary of the Navy to Com. Shubrick.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 17, 1846

COMMODORE—The United States being in a state of war by the action of Mexico, it is desired by the prosecution of hostilities, to hasten the return of peace, and to secure it on advantageous conditions. For this purpose, orders have been given to the squadron in the Pacific to take and keep in possession Upper California, especially of the ports of San Francisco, of Monterey, and of San Diego, and also, if opportunity offer, and the people favor, to take possession by an inland expedition, of Pueblo de los Angeles, near San Diego.

On reaching the Pacific, your first duty will be to ascertain if these orders have been carried into effect. If not, you will take immediate possession of Upper California, especially of the three ports of San Francisco, Monterey and San Diego, so that, if the treaty of peace shall

be made on the basis of the *uti possidetis*, it may leave California to the United States.

The relations to be maintained with the people of Upper California are to be as friendly as possible. The flag of the United States must be raised, but under it the people are to be allowed as much liberty of self government as is consistent with the general occupation of the country by the United States. You, as a commander-in-chief of the squadron, may exercise the right to interdict the entrance of any vessel or articles that would be unfavorable to our success in the war, into any of the enemy's ports which you may occupy. With this exception, all United States vessels and merchandise must be allowed by the local authorities of the ports of which you take possession, to come and go free of duty; but on foreign vessels and goods, reasonable duties may be imposed, collected, and disposed of by the local authorities, under your general superintendence.

A military force has been directed by the Secretary of War to proceed to the western coast of California, for the purpose of co-operation with the navy in taking possession of, and holding, the ports and positions which have been specified, and for otherwise operating against Mexico.

A detachment of these troops, consisting of a company of artillery, under command of Captain Tompkins, has sailed in the United States ship Lexington. A regiment of volunteers, under Col. Stevenson, will soon sail from New York, and a body of troops under Brigadier General Kearny, may reach the coast over Santa Fe. Copies of so much of the instructions to Captain Tompkins and General Kearny as relates to objects requiring co-operation, are herewith enclosed.

By article 6, of the General Regulations of the Army, edition of 1825, which is held by the War Department to be still in force, and of which I enclose you a copy, your commission places you, in point of precedence, on occasions of ceremony, or upon meetings for consultation, in the class of Major General; but no officer of the army or navy, whatever may be his rank, can assume any direct command, independent of consent, over an officer of the other service, excepting only when land forces are especially embarked in vessels of war to do the duty of marines.

The President expects and requires, however, the most cordial and effectual co-operation between the officers of the two services, in taking possession of, and holding, the ports and positions of the enemy which are designated in the instructions to either or both branches of the service, and will hold any commander of either branch to a strict responsibility for any failure to preserve harmony and secure the objects proposed.

The land forces which have been, or will be, sent to the Pacific, may be dependent upon the vessels of your squadron for transportation from one point to another, and for shelter and protection in case of being compelled to abandon positions on the coast. It may be necessary also to furnish transportation for their supplies, or to furnish the supplies themselves by the vessels under your direction.

In all such cases you will furnish all the assistance in your power which will not interfere with objects that in your opinion are of greater importance.

You will, (taking care, however, to advise with any land officer of high rank—say, of the rank of brigadier general, who may be at hand) make the necessary regulations for the posts that may be occupied.

Having provided for the full possession of Upper California, the next point of importance is the Gulf of California. From the best judgment I can form, you should take possession of the port of Guymas. The progress of our arms will probably be such, that, in conjunction with land forces, you will be able to hold possession of Guymas, and so to reduce all the country north of it on the Gulf.

As to the ports south of it, especially Mazatlan and Acapulco, it is not possible to give you special instructions. Generally, you will take possession of, or blockade, according to your best judgment, all Mexican ports as far as your means allow; but south of Guymas, if the provinces rise up against the central government, and manifest friendship towards the United States, you may, according to your discretion, enter into a temporary agreement of neutrality. But this must be done only on condition that our ships have free access to their ports, and equal commercial rights with those of other nations; that you are allowed to take in water and fuel; to purchase supplies; to go to and from shore without obstruction, as in time of peace; and that the provinces which are thus neutral shall absolutely abstain from contributing towards the continuance of the war by the central government of Mexico against the United States.

Generally, you will exercise the rights of a belligerent, and bear in mind that the greater advantages you obtain, the more speedy and the more advantageous will be the peace.

Should Commodore Biddle be in the Pacific, off the shores of Mexico, at the time you arrive there, you will report yourself to him; and, as long as he remains off the coast of Mexico, you will act under his direction, in concert with him, communicating to him these instructions.

The Savannah, the Warren, and the Levant ought

soon to return. If you hear of peace between the United States and Mexico, you will at once send them home.

If war continues, you will send them home singly or in company, at the earliest day they can be spared. The Savannah will go to New York, and the Warren and Le-
vant to Norfolk. Very respectfully, yours,
GEORGE BANCROFT.

Commodore W. B. SHUBRICK,
Appointed to command the U. S.
Naval forces in the Pacific ocean.

From the Secretary of the Navy to Com. Stockton
[CONFIDENTIAL]

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Washington Nov. 5, 1846

Commodore—Commodore Sloat has arrived in this city, and delivered your letter of the 28th July ultimo, with the copy of your address to the people of California, which accompany it. The department is gratified that you joined the squadron before the state of the commodore's health rendered it necessary for him to relinquish his important command.

The difficulties and embarrassments of the command, without a knowledge of the proceedings of Congress on the subject of the war with Mexico, and in the absence of the instructions of the department, which followed those proceedings, are justly appreciated; and it is highly gratifying that so much has been done in anticipation of the orders which have been transmitted.

You will, without doubt, have received the despatches of the 15th of May last, addressed to Commodore Sloat; and I now send you, for your guidance, a copy of instructions to Commodore Shubrick, of the 17th August. He sailed early in September, in the razee Independence, with orders to join the squadron with the least possible delay. On his assuming the command, you may hoist a red pendant. If you prefer, you may hoist your pendant on the Savannah, and return home with her and the Warren.

The existing war with Mexico has been commenced by her. Every disposition was felt and manifested by the United States government to procure redress for the injuries of which we complained, and to settle all complaints on her part, in the spirit of peace and of justice, which have ever characterized our intercourse with foreign nations. That disposition still exists; and whenever the authorities of Mexico shall manifest a willingness to adjust unsettled points of controversy between the two republics, and to restore an honorable peace, they will be met in a corresponding spirit.

This consummation is not to be expected, nor is our national honor to be maintained, without a vigorous prosecution of the war on our part. Without being animated by any ambitious spirit of conquest, our naval and military forces must hold the ports and territory of the enemy, of which possession has been obtained by their arms. You will, therefore, under no circumstances, voluntarily lower the flag of the United States, or relinquish the actual possession of Upper California. Of other points of the Mexican territory, which the forces under your command may occupy, you will maintain the possession, or withdraw, as in your judgment may be most advantageous in prosecution of the war.

In regard to your intercourse with the inhabitants of the country, your views are judicious, and you will conform to the instructions heretofore given. You will exercise the rights of a belligerent, and if you find that the liberal policy of our government, in purchasing and paying for required supplies, is misunderstood, and its exercise is injurious to the public interest, you are at liberty to take them from the enemy without compensation, or pay such prices as may be deemed just and reasonable. The best policy in this respect depends on a knowledge of circumstances in which you are placed, and is left to your discretion.

The Secretary of War has ordered Col. R. B. Mason, 1st United States dragoons, to proceed to California, via Panama, who will command the troops and conduct the military operations in the Mexican territory bordering on the Pacific, in the absence of Brigadier General Kearny. The commander of the naval forces will consult and co-operate with him in his command, to the same extent as if he held a higher rank in the army. In all questions of relative rank, he is to be regarded as having only the rank of Colonel.

The President has deemed it best for the public interests to invest the military officer commanding with the direction of the operations on land, and with the administrative functions of government over the people and territory occupied by us. You will relinquish to Col. Mason, or to General Kearny, if the latter shall arrive before you have done so, the entire control over these matters, and turn over to him all papers necessary to the performance of his duties. If officers of the navy are employed in the performance of civil or military duties, you will withdraw or continue them, at your discretion, taking care to put them to their appropriate duty in the squadron, if the army officer commanding does not wish their services on land.

The establishment of port regulations is a subject over which it is deemed by the President most appropriate that the naval commanders shall exercise jurisdiction. You will establish these, and communicate them to the military commander, who will carry them into effect so far as his co-operation may be necessary, suggesting for your consideration modifications or alterations.

The regulation of the import trade is also confided to you. The conditions under which vessels of our own citizens and of neutrals may be admitted into ports of the enemy in your possession, will be prescribed by you, subject to the instructions heretofore given. To aid you, copies of instructions to the collectors in the United States, from the Treasury Department, on the same subject, are

enclosed. On cargoes of neutrals imported into such ports, you may impose moderate duties, not greater in amount than those collected in the ports of the United States. The collection of these duties will be made by civil officers, to be appointed by, and subject to the same rules as other persons charged with civil duties in the country. These appointments will be made by the military officers in consultation with you.

The President directs me to impress most earnestly on the naval officers, as it is impressed on those of the army, the importance of harmony in the performance of their delicate duties, while co-operating. They are arms of one body, and will, I doubt not, vie with each other in showing which can render the most efficient aid to the other in the execution of common orders, and in sustaining the national honor which is confided to both.

You will make your communications to the department as frequent as possible.

The great distance at which your command is placed, and the impossibility of maintaining a frequent or regular communication with you, necessarily induces the department to leave much of the details of your operation to your direction. The confident belief is entertained, that, with the general outline given in the instructions, you will pursue a course which will make the enemy sensible of our power to inflict on them the evils of war, while it will secure to the United States, if a definitive treaty of peace shall give us California, a population impressed with our justice, grateful for our clemency, and prepared to love our institutions and to honor our flag.

On your being relieved in the command of the squadron, you will hand your instructions to the officer relieving you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN Y. MASON.

Com. R. F. Stockton,
Comm'g U. S. naval forces on the
west coast of Mexico.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1847.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM MEXICO!

From the U. States and Europe.—We have received per sloop-of-war "Portsmouth" Capt. J. B. Montgomery, which arrived on Tuesday morning last, from Mazatlan, touching at Monterey, late and important news from the Republic of Mexico, and intelligence of interest from the United States, together with items of foreign intelligence. The "Portsmouth" arrived at Sausalito anchorage in twenty hours after leaving Monterey.

From Mexico we have much valuable information, though nothing promising peace. Great preparations are being made for the defence of the capital, and the entire force, consisting of between 17,000 and 18,000 men are awaiting, at that point, the approach of the American army under Gen. Scott, who, it is stated, was receiving reinforcements at the Puebla, and whose advance guard had moved forward within ten leagues of the city of Mexico, a portion of the ten new regiments consisted this reinforcement.

3,000 American soldiers have arrived at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mexican papers complain of the Guerrilla warfare, now waged, and the American General has proclaimed death by hanging to any of the enemy detected engaged there-in.

A messenger with the last proposals of peace is said to have been despatched on the 17th of April last, Gen. Scott has not been furnished with power to arrange a peace. Gen. Taylor, nominated for the President, and supported warmly by the Press, has signified his preference for the Hon. Henry Clay.

Intelligence from the States of May date, has been received. The sympathy of the people has been aroused by the late tidings of suffering by famine in Ireland, and nine large ships had been sent thither laden with supplies to be distributed among the sufferers.

The President has avowed his intention not to relinquish one inch of the Mexican soil, watered by American blood.

Hon. R. Rush, is appointed U. S. Minister to England, and Hon. M. Toad, Minister to Brazil.

The English Parliament has passed a bill in favor of the 10 hour system, notwithstanding the violent opposition on the part of the manufacturers.

Not less than half a million of the inhabitants of Ireland have perished by famine and disease.

Gen. Taylor's Official Report of the Battle at Buena Vista, fraught with interest, we give at length in this day's paper and 'supplement' to the exclusion, however, of communications, advertisements, local items, &c. With overflowing columns, and a crowded extra we present ourselves, praying that in the press of such valuable reading our contributors will bear with us. We have hardly room for comment or remark—not for an expression of thanks to The Dear Committee for their kind efforts during the past week—and certainly, no space for "cogitations;" under necessity omitting several documents

and papers of moment, but which, with communications, &c., will appear in our next.

Who is the Editor of the Californian?—Since Robert Semple Esq., sold out his "pecuniary" interest in this establishment, there seems to be a variety of opinion as to who is the real editor of the paper. It is rumored that the Alcalde not having sufficient business before him at present to occupy his whole time, or not feeling sufficient interest in the welfare of the town to devote his entire time to the duties of his office, has taken upon himself that arduous duty. If this should prove to be well founded, his honor will have ample scope for the exercise of his mind, or at least, a sufficient amount of business on hand to prevent that most unpleasant of all conditions—ennui.

Some say that Mainspring, the established publisher of the Californian, is the real editor, and the pivot upon which the whole of the mighty fabric turns, while others are of the opinion that there are more editors than one, and that a majority of them are so securely concealed behind the curtain, that their names cannot be at present ascertained. This last opinion seems to be grounded upon the belief, that such a heterogeneous production as issues from that office once a week, cannot possibly be the work of one man. It is also rumored that Mainspring is after all, only the harspring of that stupendous establishment, or in other words, the cat's-paw of others. Which of these opinions is correct, we will not pretend to say, nor will we give ourselves much trouble to ascertain, as we consider the whole a *Pettit* affair throughout, and unavailing all attempts to *Hyde* it.

Gen. Taylor's Official Despatch.

{ HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Agua Nueva, March 6th., 1847.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit a detailed report of the operations of the forces under my command, which resulted in the engagement of Buena Vista, the repulse of the Mexican army, and the re-occupation of the position.

The information which reached me of the advance and concentration of a heavy Mexican force in my front, had assumed such a probable form as to induce a special examination beyond the reach of our pickets to ascertain its correctness. A small party of Texan spies under Major McCulloch, dispatched to the Hacienda of Encarnacion, 30 miles from this, on the route to San Luis Potosi, had reported a cavalry force of unknown strength at that place. On the 29th of Feb. a strong reconnaissance under Lt. Col. May was despatched to the Hacienda of Encarnacion, while Maj. McCulloch made another examination of Encarnacion, the results of these examinations left no doubt that the enemy was in large force at Encarnacion, under the orders of Gen. Santa Anna, and that he meditated a forward movement and attack upon our position.

As the camp of Agua Nueva could be turned on either flank and as the enemy's force was greatly superior to our own, particularly in the arm of cavalry, I determined, after much consideration, to take up a position about eleven miles in rear, and there await the attack. The army broke up its camp and marched at noon on the 21st, encamping at the new position a little in front of the Hacienda of Buena Vista. With a small force I proceeded to Saltillo to make some necessary arrangements for the defence of the town, leaving Brig. Gen. Wool in the immediate command of the troops.

Before these arrangements were completed on the morning of the 22d, I was advised that the enemy was in sight advancing. Upon reaching the ground it was found that his cavalry advance was in one front having marched from Encarnacion as we have since learned; at 11 o'clock on the day previous, and driving in a mounted force left at Agua Nueva to cover the removal of public stores. Our troops were in position occupying a line of remarkable strength, the road at this point becomes a narrow defile, the valley on its right being rendered quite impracticable for artillery by a system of deep and impassable gullies, while on the left a succession of rugged ridges and precipitous ravines extend far back towards the mountains which bounds the valley. The features of the ground were such as nearly to paralyze the artillery and cavalry of the enemy, while his infantry could not derive all the advantage of its numerical superiority. In this position we prepared to receive him. Capt. Washington's battery (4th artillery) was posted to command the road, while the 1st and 2d Illinois regiments under Col. Hardin and Russell, each eight companies, (to the latter of which was attached, Capt. Conner's company of Texan volunteers;) and the 2d Kentucky under Col. McKee, occupied the crests of the ridges. On the left and in rear, the Arkansas and Kentucky regiments of Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Yell and H. Marshall, occupied the extreme left near the base of the mountain, while the Indiana brigade, under Brig. Gen. Lane (composed of the 2d and 3d regiments under Colonels Bowles and Lane) the Mississippi riflemen under Col. Davis, the squadrons of the 1st and dragoons under Capt. Steen, and Lt. Col. May, and the light batteries of Captains Sherman and Bragg, 3d artillery, were held in reserve. At 11 o'clock I received from Gen. Santa Anna a summons to surrender at discretion, which with a copy of my reply, I have already transmitted. The enemy still forbore his attack, evidently waiting for the arrival of his rear columns, which could be distinctly seen by our lookouts as they approached the field.

A demonstration made on his left caused me to detach 2d Kentucky regiments and a section of artillery to the right, in which position they bivouacked for the night. The meantime the Mexican light troops had engaged the extreme left, (composed of parts of the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry dismounted, and a rifle battalion Indiana brigade under Maj Gorman, the whole commanded by Col Marshall) and kept up a sharp fire, climbing the mountain side, and apparently endeavoring to cut our flank. Three pieces of Capt. Washington's battery had been detached to the left and were supported by 2d Indiana regiment. An occasional shell was thrown into the enemy into this part of our line, but without effect. The skirmishing of the light troops was kept up with trifling success on our part till dark, when I became convinced a serious attack would be made before the morning, and returned with the Mississippi regiment and squadron of dragoons to Saltillo. The troops bivouacked with fires, and laid upon their arms. A body of cavalry, 1500 strong had been visible all day in rear of the city, having entered the valley through a narrow pass of the city. This cavalry commanded by Gen Minn evidently been thrown in our rear to break up and our retreat, and perhaps make some attempt upon it if practicable. The city was, occupied by four companies of Illinois volunteers under Major Men of the 1st regiment.

The work which commanded most of the approaches, garrisoned by Capt. Webster's company 1st artillery, armed with two 24 pound howitzers, while the train and quarter camp was guarded by two companies, Mississippi riflemen, under Capt Rogers, and a field piece commanded by Capt. Shaver 3d artillery. Having made dispositions for protection of the rear, I proceeded in the morning of the 23d to Buena Vista, ordering forward all the other available troops. The action had commenced before my arrival on the field. During the evening of the 22d the enemy had thrown a body of troops on the mountain side with the purpose of outflanking our left; and it was here that the action of the commenced at an early hour. Our riflemen under Marshall, who had been reinforced by three companies under Maj Trail 2d Illinois volunteers, maintained ground handsomely against a greatly superior force, using themselves under cover and using their weapons with deadly effect. About 8 o'clock a strong demonstration was made against the centre of our position, a heavy column moving along the road. This force was soon checked by a few rapid and well directed shots from Capt Washington's battery. In the meantime the enemy was entering a large force of infantry and cavalry under the ridges with the obvious intention of forcing a which was posted on an extensive plateau. The 21st and 2d Illinois regiments formed this part of the line, the former covering three pieces of light artillery under the orders of Capt O'Brien, Brig Gen Lane in the immediate command. In order to bring us within effective range, Gen. Lane ordered the artillery 2d Indiana regiment forward. The artillery fired within musket range of a heavy body of Mexican infantry, and was served against it with great effect, without being able to check its advance. The infantry ordered to its support had fallen back in disorder, exposed as well as the battery, not only to a severe fire of small arms from the front, but also to a murderous fire of grape and canister from a Mexican battery on the left. Capt. O'Brien found it impossible to retain position without support, but was only able to withdraw two of his pieces. All the horses and carriages, the third piece being killed or disabled. The 21st Indiana regiment which had fallen back as stated could not be rallied and took no further part in the action, except a few men, who under its gallant Colonel Bowles, the Mississippi regiment, and did good service, and fugitives who, at a late period in the day assisted in saving the train and depot at Buena Vista. This portion of our line having given way, and the enemy appearing in overwhelming force against our left flank, the light troops which had done good service on the mountain, were ordered to withdraw, which they did for the most part in order. Many however were not rallied until they reached the depot at Buena Vista, to the defence of which afterwards contributed Col Bissell's regiment, (2d) which had been joined by a section of Sherman's 7th, had become completely outflanked, and was compelled to fall back being entirely unsupported. The enemy now pouring in masses of infantry and cavalry the base of the mountain on the left, and was joined in great force. At this moment I arrived on the field, the Mississippi regiment had been directed to the left reaching the position, and immediately came into action against the Mexican infantry which had turned flank. The 2d Kentucky regiment and a section of artillery under Capt. Bragg, had previously been ordered to the right to reinforce our left and arrived at an opportune moment. That regiment and a portion of the 1st Illinois under Col Hardin, gallantly drove the enemy and recovered a portion of the ground we had lost. The batteries of Captains Sherman and Bragg in position on the plateau, and did much execution, particularly upon the masses which were in our rear. Discovering that the enemy were pressing upon the Mississippi regiment, the 3d Indiana regiment under Col Lane, was despatched to that part of our line, which formed a crocheted position to the first line of battle.

At the same time, Lieut. Kilburn, with a piece of Capt. Washington's battery, was directed to support the infantry then in position. The action was for a long time warmly sustained at that point, the enemy making several efforts with infantry and cavalry, against our line, and being

always repulsed with heavy loss. I had placed all the regular cavalry, with Capt. Pike's squadron of Arkansas horse, under the command of Brevet Lieut. Col. May, with directions to hold in check the enemy's column, still advancing to the rear along the base of the mountain, which was done, in conjunction with the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry, under Cols Marshall and Yell. In the meantime, our left, which was still strongly threatened by a superior force, was further strengthened by the detachment of Capt. Bragg's, and a portion of Capt. Sherman's batteries to that quarter. The concentration of Artillery fire upon the masses of the enemy along the base of the mountain, and the determined resistance offered by the two regiments opposed to them, had created confusion in their ranks, and some of the corps attempted to effect a retreat upon their main line of battle. The squadron of 1st dragoons, under command of Lieut. Rucker, was now ordered up the ravine, which these retreating corps were endeavoring to cross, in order to charge and disperse them. The squadron proceeded to the point indicated, but could not accomplish the object, being exposed to a heavy fire from a battery, established to cover the retreat of these corps; while the squadron was detached on this service, a large body of the enemy was observed to concentrate on our extreme left, apparently with a view of making a descent upon the Hacienda of Buena Vista, where our train and baggage were deposited.

Lieut. Col May was ordered to the support of that point, with two pieces of Capt. Sherman's battery, under Lieut. Reynolds. In the meantime, the scattered forces near the Hacienda, composed in part of Majors Trail and Gorman's commands, had been to some extent, organized under the advice of Major Munroe, Chief of Artillery, with the assistance of Major Morrison, Volunteer Staff, and were posted to defend the position. Before our cavalry had reached the Hacienda, that of the enemy had made its attack, having been handsomely met by the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry, under Cols Marshall and Yell. The Mexican column immediately divided, one portion sweeping by the depot, where it received a destructive fire from the force which had collected there, and then going to the mountain opposite, under a fire from Lieut. Reynolds' section, the remaining portion rejoining the base of the mountain on our left. In the charge at Buena Vista, Col Yell fell gallantly at the head of his regiment. We also lost Adjutant Vaughan, of the Kentucky cavalry, a young officer of much promise. Lieut. Col May, who had been rejoined by the squadron of the 1st dragoons, and by portions of the Arkansas and Indiana troops, under Lieut. Col Roane and Major Gorman, now approached the base of the mountain, holding in check the right flank of the enemy, upon whose masses crowded in the narrow gorges and ravines, our artillery was doing fearful execution. The position of that portion of the Mexican army which had joined our rear was now very precarious, and it seemed doubtful whether it could regain its main body. At this moment, I received from Gen. Santa Anna a message, by a staff officer, desiring to know what I wanted? I immediately despatched Brig. Gen. Wool to the Mexican General-in-Chief, and sent orders to cease firing. Upon reaching the Mexican lines, Gen. Wool could not cause the enemy to cease their fire, and accordingly returned without having an interview. The extreme right of the enemy continued his retreat along the base of the mountain and finally, in spite of all our efforts, effected a junction with the remainder of the army. During the day, the cavalry of General Minon had ascended the elevated plain above Saltillo, and occupied the road from the city to the field of battle, where they intercepted several of our men, approaching the town, they were fired on by Capt. Webster, from the redoubt occupied by his company, and then moved off towards the eastern side of the valley, and obliquely towards Buena Vista. At this time, Capt. Shaver moved rapidly forward with his piece, supported by a miscellaneous command of mounted volunteers, and fired several shot at the cavalry with great effect.

They were driven into the ravines which lead to the lower Valley, closely pursued by Capt. Shaver, who was further supported by a piece of Capt. Webster's battery, under Lieut. Donaldson, which had advanced from the redoubt, supported by Capt. Wheeler's company of Illinois volunteers. The enemy made one or two efforts to charge the Artillery, but was finally driven back in a confused mass, and did not again appear upon the plain.

In the meantime, the firing had partly ceased upon the principal field. The enemy seemed to confine his efforts to the protection of his artillery, and I had left the Plateau for a moment, when I was recalled thither by a very heavy musketry fire. On regaining that position, I discovered that our infantry (Illinois and 2d Kentucky) had engaged a greatly superior force of the enemy, evidently his reserves, and that they had been overwhelmed by numbers. The moment was most critical. Capt. O'Brien, with two pieces, had sustained this heavy charge to the last, and was finally obliged to leave his guns on the field, his infantry support being entirely routed. Capt. Bragg, who had just arrived from the left, was ordered at once into battery, without any infantry to support him, and at the imminent risk of losing his guns, this officer came rapidly into action, the Mexican line being a few yards from the muzzles of his pieces; the first discharge caused the enemy to hesitate, the second and third drove him back in disorder, and saved the day. The 2d Kentucky regiment, which had advanced beyond supporting distance in this affair, was driven back, and closely pressed by the enemy's cavalry; taking a ravine, which led to the direction of Capt. Washington's battery, their pursuers became exposed to his fire, which soon checked and drove them back with loss. In the meantime, the rest of our artillery had taken a position on the Plateau, covered by the Mus-

issippi and 3d Indiana regiments, the former of which had reached the ground in time to pour a fire into the right flank of the enemy, and thus contribute to his repulse. In this last conflict, we had the misfortune to sustain a very heavy loss, Col Hardin, 1st Illinois, and Col McKee, and Lieut. Col. Clay, 2d Kentucky regiments, fell at this time, while gallantly leading their command. No further attempt was made by the enemy to force our position, and the approach of night gave an opportunity to pay proper attention to the wounded, and also to refresh the soldiers, who had been exhausted by incessant watchfulness and combat. Though the night was severely cold, the troops were compelled, for the most part, to bivouac without fires, expecting that morning would renew the conflict. During the night, the wounded were removed to Saltillo, and every preparation made to receive the enemy, should he again attack our position. Seven fresh companies were drawn from the town, and Brig. Gen. Marshall, who had made a forced march from Rinconada with reinforcements of Kentucky cavalry and four heavy guns, under Capt. Prentiss, 1st artillery, was near at hand, when it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned his position during the night. Our scouts soon ascertained that he had fallen back upon Agua Nueva. The great disparity of numbers, and the exhaustion of our troops rendered it inexpedient and hazardous to attempt pursuit. A staff officer was despatched to Gen. Santa Anna to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, which was satisfactorily completed the following day.

Our own dead were collected and buried, and the Mexican wounded, of which a large number had been left upon the field, were removed to Saltillo, and rendered as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

On the evening of the 26th, a close reconnoissance was made of the enemy's position, which was found to be occupied only by a small body of cavalry, the infantry and artillery having retreated in the direction of San Luis Potosi. On the 27th, our troops resumed their former camp at Agua Nueva, the enemy's rear guard evacuating as we approached, leaving a considerable number of wounded. It was my purpose to beat up his quarters at Encarnacion early the next morning, but, upon examination, the weak condition of our cavalry horses rendered it inadvisable to attempt so long a march without water, and command was finally despatched to Encarnacion on the 1st of March, under Col Belknap. Some two hundred wounded and about sixty Mexican soldiers were found, the army having passed on in the direction of Matamoros, with greatly reduced numbers, and suffering much from hunger. The dead and dying were strewn upon the road and crowded the buildings of the Hacienda.

The American force engaged in the action of Buena Vista is shown in the field report to have been 334 officers and 4,425 men, exclusive of the small command left in and near Saltillo. Of this number, two squadrons of cavalry and three batteries of light artillery, making not more than 453 men; composed the only force of regular troops. The strength of the Mexican army is stated by Santa Anna, in his summons, to be 20,000; and that estimate is confirmed by all the information since obtained.

Our loss is two hundred and sixty-seven killed, four hundred and fifty-six wounded and twenty-three missing. Of the numerous wounded, many did not require removal to the hospitals, and it is hoped that a comparatively small number will be permanently disabled. The Mexican loss in killed and wounded may be fairly estimated at 1,500, and will probably reach 2,000. At least 500 of their killed were left upon the field of battle.

We have no means of ascertaining the number of deserters and dispersed men from their ranks, but it is known to be very great.

Our loss has been especially severe in officers, 28 having been killed upon the field. We have to lament the death of Capt. Geo. Lincoln, Asst. Adj't Gen., serving on the staff of Gen. Wool, a young officer of high bearing and approved gallantry, who fell early in the action. No loss falls more heavily upon the army in the field than that of Cols Hardin and McKee, and Lieut. Col. Clay. Possessing, in a remarkable degree, the confidence of their commands, and the last two having enjoyed the advantage of a military education. I had looked particularly to them for support, in case we met the enemy; and the cool and steadfast courage with which they maintained their positions during the day fully realized my hopes, and caused me to feel yet more sensibly their untimely loss.

I perform a grateful duty in bringing to the Government the general good conduct of the troops. Exposed for successive nights, without fires, to the severity of the weather, they were ever prompt and cheerful in the discharge of every duty, and finally displayed conspicuous steadiness and gallantry in repulsing at great odds, a disciplined foe. While the brilliant success achieved by their arms releases me from the shameful necessity of specifying many cases of bad conduct before the enemy, I feel an increased obligation to mention particular corps and officers, whose skill, coolness and gallantry, in trying situations, and under a continued and heavy fire, seem to merit particular notice.

To Brig. Gen. Wool my obligations are especially due. The high state of discipline and instruction of several of the volunteer regiments, was attained under his command, and to his vigilance and arduous services before the action, and his gallantry and activity on the field, a large

[From the N. Y. Mirror.]

THE PEN.

Some strive to be witty
In praising the pretty,
And many a ditty
Is written, I ken;
Not half so sincerely,
So dearly, or clearly,
As may be made queerly,
Concerning the rex.

It is a logician—
A mathematician—
A mute rhetorician—
A sage, a fool;
A crafty contriver,
A wicked conniver,
That breaks for a sliver,
The Golden Rule.

The Pen 't has power
To sweeten the sour,
To sooth the sad hour,
And sadden the gay;
To conquer a hero,
To soften a Nero,
And shed upon zero,
A melting ray.

And then it is chilling,
Unwilling, and killing;
Cuts off with a shilling
The hopes of the heir.
The storm of life's ocean
That keeps it in motion,
Drives some to devotion,
And some to despair.

The sighs of the lover
Is put in a cover,
And all the world over
They silently pass,—
No mortal ear hearing
Those sighs so endearing,
Until they are cheering
The rightful lass.

What wealth it disburses!
Full pockets and purses,
And beautiful verses,
(Like these) with a stroke!
What comical capers
It cuts in the papers,
Fume, fury, and vapors—
All ending in smoke!

The Pen does the fighting,
The wronging and righting,
Inviting and slighting,
The praise and abuse:
Yea, every profession
Must make this confession—
Our pride and progression
We owe to the goose!

COL. MAY.—The New Orleans Bulletin, tells the following characteristic anecdote of Lt. Col May, of the Dragoons, in connection with the recent battle of Buena Vista.

At the time Lieut. Chittenden was sent by Gen. Taylor, during the late battle, with a flag to a detached body of 1000 or 1500 Mexicans that were being cut to pieces by our fire, Col. May was on the eve of charging them with his dragoons, but as Lieut. C. was passing with his white flag displayed, May rode out and crossed his path to enquire the object of his mission.—“I am going to tell those fellows to surrender, in order to save their lives.” “Wait till I have charged them.” “Impossible, the old man has sent me and I must go on.” “But my good fellow,” said May, entreatingly, “for God's sake, just rein up for five minutes, and give us a chance at them.” “Would do anything to oblige you, Colonel, but I have the old man's orders, and there is no help for it,” and he gave rein to his horse, whilst the Colonel returned to the head of his squadron, in the worst of all possible humors against these things called flags of truce.—The Dragoons, we understand, made several splendid charges during the action, though the whole number present was only four troops.

THE COST OF WAR.—The expense of this country, in specie, of the Revolutionary war, was estimated at about \$135,000,000. Between the years of 1776 and 1781, Congress issued \$357,476,241 of continental, or paper money, which during that time, depreciated to a very low standard. In addition to this issue, Congress obtained a loan from Holland of over 4,000,000, and from France of nearly 4,000,000. The War of 1812 cost this country between 100 and 150 millions of dollars.

If the figure 9 is multiplied by any single number, the product added together will make 9. For instance, 5 times 9 is 45,—4 and 5 are 9.

TWINKLINGS.

HARD WORK.—It's hard work to go up hill without leaning forward—and it's hard work for a 'neutral' editor to speak of politics without leaning one way or the other.

It's hard work to make a dinner of grape shot, unless they are well boiled; and its hard work to digest a fools argument unless it be soaked in something like reason.

It's hard work to look at the sun without winking; and it's hard work to look at some girls without feeling inclined to wink.

It's hard work to do nothing, and have much of it on hand; and it's hard work to collect a debt of one who says, 'I'll pay it to-morrow.'

It's hard work to squeeze cider out of a brick-bat; and it's hard work to scratch out ideas for a paragraph after being on a spree for twenty-four hours.

It's hard work to hold lightning by the tail; and its hard work to stem the torrent of a woman's will.

It's hard work to refuse a good offer; and it's harder still to be compelled to accept a bad one.

It's hard work for many people to live; and doubly hard for some to die.

A RELIGIOUS COURTSHIP.—A young gentleman happened to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady, for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into courtship on the spot; but the pleasant suitor, a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan.—He politely handed his fair neighbor a bible open, with a pin stuck in the following text—2nd epistle of John v. 5th:—“And now I beseech thee lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another.” she returned it, pointing, Ruth 2nd chap. ver. 10:—“Then she fell on her face and bowed herself to the ground and said unto him, why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger?” He returned the book pointing to the 12th verse of the epistle of John.—“Having many things to write unto you I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come and speak face to face.” From the above interview a marriage took place the ensuing week.

GRAMMATICAL SMOKING.—As smoking is an innocent indulgence, and as it is customary with people of all classes to relate the news of the day with segars in their mouths, the following system is recommended:—

A single puff, serves for a comma,
Puff, puff, a semicolon;
Puff, puff, puff, a colon:
Six puffs a period.

A pause, with the segar kept in the mouth, represents a dash—longer or shorter in continuance.

With the under lip, raise the segar almost against the nose for an exclamation! and to express great emotion, even to the shedding of tears, only raise as before, the segar to the end of the nose. For an interrogation it is only necessary to open the lips and draw the segar round the corner of the mouth.

Taking the segar from the mouth and shaking the ashes from the end, is a conclusion of a paragraph.

And throwing it into the fire is a final and stylish pause.

Never begin a story with a half smoked segar; for to light another while conversing is a breach of politeness.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—An orator holding forth in favor of 'woman, dear divine woman,' concluded thus: 'Oh! my hearers, depend upon it, nothing beats a good wife.' 'I beg your pardon,' replied one of his auditors, 'a bad husband does.'

The following lines on "War and Love" are good—

War and Love are fierce competitors;
War sheds blood, and Love sheds tears—
War has swords, and Love has darts,
War breaks heads and Love breaks hearts.

N. Y. Mercury

WARD & SMITH

HAVE just received by recent arrivals,
White & Brown Cotton,
Rich Prints,
Muslins—Printed & Embroidered,
Blue Mantua,
Blue Drills,
Hardware & Cutlery of all kinds,
Ready Made Clothing, (thick and thin),
Boots & Shoes,
Pickles,
Rum, Brandy & Aguardiente,
Rigging of all kinds,
Cannass—various No's,
California & Muscat Wines,
Molasses,
Flour,
Fumetto & Pepper,
Sugar & Coffee,
Scotch Ale (superior quality "Tonnets"),
Salmon,
Iron, (English & Russia),
Anchors, (All sizes)
All of which they offer at Reduced Prices at
Store in Montgomery Street.

GELTSON & CO.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS

ON HAND, an assortment of Dry Goods and Cloth
Blacksmith's Forges, Huts, Caps, Stoves, &c., &c.,
of the cargo of the Barque Winton, direct from New
For sale low for cash or hides.

Store in Montgomery St., on the Beach

JUST RECEIVED, per Brig "Fuphemina," and for
by W. H. DAVIS, (at the old stand) No. 2, Montgomery street, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GRIES, CROCKERY, TIN WARE and HARDWARE, for Sale for Cash or approved credit.

ALSO.

WINDOW GLASS, 8x10, 6x13 and 10x12; BRU
BALLS, CHILDREN'S SHOES, MILL SAWS and a general
assortment of Carpenter's Tools. WM. H. DAVIS
San Francisco, July 10, 1847.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons, having Spanish titles to lots of land in town of San Francisco, who have not complied with conditions required in their deeds, are hereby required to present themselves before the Alcalde in San Francisco with their titles, on or before the first day of September, 1847, as their lots have been denounced.

GEORGE HYDE, 1st Alcalde
San Francisco, July 10, 1847.

AVISO PUBLICO.

Todos las personas que tienen titulos Mexicanos algunos solares en el pueblo de San Francisco o Buena quientes no han cumplido con las condiciones piden las leyes, para que vengan con el Alcalde de titulos, a San Francisco, en el dia primero de Septiembre, 1847, o antes por que los solares se han denunciado.

GEORGE HYDE, 1st Alcalde
San Francisco, Julio 10 de 1847.

FOR SALE.

A Splendid Rancho known as the property of Don Joaquin Gomez, situated thirty miles from Monterey near St. Johns. It contains three leagues of extensive pasture land, capable of feeding 5,000 head of cattle. A large substantial two story Dwelling, in good condition with the furniture as it stands.

Six hundred head of Cattle, three hundred head of mares and also a variety of farming utensils and articles necessary for a farm. This Rancho is well fitted for milling, having a fine stream of water run through it.

For further particulars enquire of

WARD & SMITH
No. 3 Montgomery St. San Francisco

FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing, coppered Schooner "Commodore I brick" just arrived from the Sandwich Islands, she has been thoroughly repaired; for further particulars apply to

WARD & SMITH
Montgomery Street, San Francisco April 22, 1847

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, certain persons have been cutting trees and making adobies on some of my lots, by give notice that all persons found trespassing after this date, will be prosecuted according to law.

June 10, 1847.

B. R. BUCKELEW, respectfully informs the citizens of California that he has located permanently in the City of San Francisco, for the purpose of pursuing his business in WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, and all metallic work, repaired in the best manner, and at proportional with general prices in California. He is entrusted through a friend, will be attended to as with the person proper. WATCH-GLASS and all other articles Cash invariably required, except otherwise understood.

SINGLE COPIES of the Story for sale at the price, 12 1-2 cents per copy.

share of our success may justly be attributed. During most of the engagement he was in immediate command of the troops thrown back on our left flank.

I beg leave to recommend him to the favorable notice of the Government.

Brig Gen Lane (slightly wounded) was active and zealous throughout the day, and displayed great coolness and gallantry before the enemy. The services of the light artillery, always conspicuous, were more than usually distinguished. Moving rapidly over the roughest ground, it was always in action at the right place and at the right time, and its well directed fire dealt destruction in the masses of the enemy.

While I recommend to particular favor the gallant conduct and valuable services of Major Munroe, chief of artillery, and Captains Washington, 4th artillery, and Sherman and Bragg, 3d artillery, commanding batteries, I deem it no more than just to mention all the subaltern officers. They were nearly all detached at different times, and in every situation exhibited conspicuous skill and gallantry. Capt O'Brien, Lieuts Brent, Whiting and Couch, 4th artillery, and Bryan, topographical engineers, (slightly wounded) were attached to Capt. Washington's battery, Lieuts. Thomas, Reynolds and French, 3d artillery, (severely wounded,) to that of Capt Sherman, and Capt. Shaver and Lieut Kilburn, 3d artillery, to that of Capt. Bragg. Capt. Shaver, in conjunction with Lieut Donaldson, 1st artillery, rendered gallant and important services in repulsing the cavalry of Gen. Minon. The regular cavalry, under Lieut. Col May, with which was associated Capt. Pike's squadron of Arkansas horse, rendered useful service in holding the enemy in check, and in covering the batteries at several points. Capt Steen, 1st dragoons, was severely wounded early in the day, while gallantly endeavoring, with my authority, to rally the troops which were falling to the rear.

The Mississippi Riflemen, under Col. Davis, were highly conspicuous for their gallantry and steadiness, and sustained throughout the engagement the reputation of veteran troops. Brought into action against an immensely superior force, they maintained themselves for a long time unsupported, and with heavy loss, and held an important part of the field until reinforced. Col. Davis, though severely wounded, remained in the saddle until the close of the action. His distinguished coolness and gallantry, at the head of his regiment, on this day, entitle him to the particular notice of the Government. The 3d Indiana regiment under Col. Lane, and a fragment of the 2d under Col Bowles, were associated with the Mississippi regiment during the greater portion of the day, and acquitted themselves creditably in repulsing the attempts of the enemy to break that portion of our line. The Kentucky cavalry, under Col. Marshall, rendered good service dismounted, acting as light troops on our left, and afterwards, with a portion of the Arkansas regiment, meeting and dispersing the column of cavalry at Buena Vista. The 1st and 2d Illinois, and the 2d Kentucky regiments, served immediately under my eye, and I bear a willing testimony to their excellent conduct throughout the day. The spirit and gallantry with which the 1st Illinois and 2d Kentucky regiments engaged the enemy in the morning, restored confidence to that part of the field, while the list of casualties will show how much these three regiments suffered in sustaining the heavy charge of the enemy in the afternoon.

Capt. Conner's company of Texas volunteers, attached to the 2d Illinois regiment, fought bravely, its Captain being wounded, and the two subalterns killed.

Col. Bissell, the only surviving Colonel of these regiments, merits notice for his coolness and bravery on this occasion.

After the fall of the field officers of the 1st Illinois and 2d Kentucky regiments, the command of the former devolved upon Lieut. Col Weatherford, that of the latter upon Major Fry. Regimental commands, and others who have rendered reports, speak in general terms of the good conduct of their officers and men, and have specified many names, but the limits of this report

forbid the recapitulation of them here. I may, however, mention Lieuts. Rucker and Campbell, of the dragoons, and Capt. Pike, Arkansas cavalry. Commanding squadrons, Lieut. Col. Field, Kentucky cavalry, Lieut. Col. Roane, Arkansas cavalry, upon whom the command devolved after the fall of Col. Yell, Major Bradford, Capt. Sharpe, (severely wounded) and Adj. Griffith, Mississippi regiment, Lieut. Col. Hadden, 2d Indiana regiment, and Lieut. Robinson A. D. C. to Gen. Lane, Lieut. Col. Weatherford, 1st Illinois regiment, Lieut. Col. Morrison, Major Trail, and Adj. Whiteside, (severely wounded) 2d Illinois, and Major Fry, 2d Ky. Reg. as being favorably noticed for gallantry and good conduct. Major McCulloch, quarter master in the volunteer service, rendered important services before the engagement, in the command of a spy company, and during the affair was associated with the regular cavalry. To Major Warren, 1st Illinois, I feel much indebted for his firm and judicious course while exercising command in the city of Saltillo.

The Medical Staff, under the able direction of Ass't Surg. Hitchcock, were assiduous in attentions to the wounded upon the field, and in their careful removal to the rear. Both in these, and in the subsequent organization and service of the hospitals, the administration of this department was every thing that could be wished.

Brig Gen Wool speaks in high terms of the officers of his staff, and I take pleasure in mentioning them here, having witnessed their activity and zeal. Lieut. and A. D. C. McDowall, Col. Churchill, Inspector General, Capt. Chapman, Ass't Quarter Master, Lieut. Sitgreaves, Top'l. Eng'rs, and Captains Howard and Davis, volunteer service, are conspicuously noticed by the General for their gallantry and good conduct. Messrs. March, Addicks, Potts, Harrison, Burgess and Dusenberg, attached, in various capacities, to Gen. Wool's head quarters, are likewise mentioned for their intelligent alacrity in conveying orders to all parts of the field.

In conclusion, I beg leave to speak of my own staff, to whose exertions, in rallying troops and communicating orders, I feel greatly indebted. Major Bliss, Ass't Adj't Gen., Capt. J. H. Eaton, and Lieut. R. S. Garnett, aides-de-camp—served near my person, and were prompt and zealous in the discharge of every duty. Major Munroe, besides rendering valuable service, as chief of artillery, was active and instrumental, as were also Cols. Churchill and Belknap, Inspectors General, in rallying the troops and dispersing them for the defence of the train and baggage.

Col. Whiting, Quarter Master General, and Capt. Eaton, chief of subsistence department, were engaged with the duties of their departments, and also served in my immediate staff in the field. Capt. Sibley, Ass't. Quarter Master, was necessarily left with the head quarter camp, near town, where his services were highly useful. Major Mansfield and Lieut. Benham, Engineers, and Capt. Linnard, and Lieuts. Pope and Franklin, Topographical Engineers, were employed before and during the engagements in making reconnoissances, and on the field were very active in bringing information, and conveying my orders to distant points. Lieut. Kingsbury, in addition to his proper duties as ordnance officer, Captain Chilton, Ass't Quarter Master, and Majors Dix and Coffe served as extra aides-de-camp, and were actively employed in the transmission of orders. Mr. Thomas L. Crittenden, of Kentucky, though not in service, volunteered as my aide-de-camp on this occasion, and served with credit in this capacity.

Major Craig, chief of ordnance, and Surgeon Craig, M. D., had been detached on duty from head quarters, and did not reach the ground till the morning of the 24th, too late to participate in the action, but in time to render useful services in their respective departments.

I respectfully enclose the returns of the troops engaged, and of casualties incident to the battle.

I am, Sir, Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

Z. TAYLOR, Major Gen.

U. S. A., Commanding.

The Adj't Gen. of the Army, Washington, D. C.

We designed giving place to a tabular return of the killed, wounded and missing in the late engagement at Buena Vista, of which we to-day publish a detailed report, but owing to the length of the latter document, we lack room, and consequently defer it, together with many very interesting extracts from Mexican papers, items of letters, &c. &c., until another number; promising them without abbreviation.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVED

August 6—The Cuban ship Confederacion, Jones; 15 days from San Pedro. Brig Laura Ann, Thomas, 62 days from Manila.

Bark Whiton, Geltson, 6 days from Columbia River—Cargo of dry goods and hardware, also flour, salmon and lumber from Oregon.

August 7—Ship Maria Helena, Kerphy, from Valparaiso.

SAILED.

August, 5—Ship Barnstable, Hall, for San Diego and intermediate ports. Brig Thomas H. Benton, Harding, for New York, via Pt. Arenas.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, RICHARD B. MASON, Colonel 1st Regiment of Dragoons, United States Army, and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby appoint JACOB R. SNYDER, Land Surveyor in the Middle Department of Upper California.

Done at Monterey, the Capital of California, this the 22d day of July, 1847, and the 72d of the Independence of the United States.

R. B. MASON,

Col. 1st Dragoons, and Governor of California.

VICE CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN CALIFORNIA.

EL infrascrito, recuerda a los Espanoles de su Distrito, que aun no se hayan presentado en este Vice Consulado, a matricularse, la obligacion que les impone su ciudadanía de cumplir con esta formalidad, pues de lo contrario, perderan apoyo e intervencion.

CESARIO LATAILLADE, V. Consul.

Monterey, Julio 12, de 1847.

31-4.

MELLUS & HOWARD.

HAVE just received a new assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES consisting of: Cloths, Casimeres, Pantaloon stuffs of various kinds; Drills; Prints, brown and white cotton; Tickings, &c. &c. Tea Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Columbia River flour, Gin, Aguardientes, Ale, London Porter, Table and Coarse Salt, Sardines, Olives, &c. &c. Hollow Ware, Iron and Steel, which they offer low for Cash or Hides, in Montgomery st.

San Francisco, August 5, 1847

31 tf

ROBERT A. PARKER.

ADOBIE STORE.

OFFERS for sale on the most reasonable terms the following merchandise, received per late arrivals.

DRY GOODS

Twilled red flannel shirts; white cotton do; blankets; mole skin caps and pants; summer do & do; vests & jackets; pea coats (blue & green); sattinet pants; blue & brown drills; brown sheeting, narrow & wide; twilled stripes; blue checks; prints, assorted colors; brown cotton half hose; ladies black long hose; woolen half hose; silk & cotton hdkfs.; spool cotton; cotton thread; linen do, assorted collars, shirt buttons; suspenders; bleached sheeting; net purses, &c. &c.

SADDLERY & HARDWARE.

Side saddles, martingales, bridles, stirrups, curb chains; hammers, hatchets, axes & helvies; files; mill & monkey wrenches; screws assorted; brace & bits, augers assorted; chisels assorted; trowels; shoe knives; spoke shaves; gimblets; cork screws; hand vices, try squares; two foot rules, four fold; frying pans; gridrons, sauce pans; nails & spikes assorted; boiler iron; strap hinges; camp kettles, spades, shovels, hoes & iron rakes; rat traps; fish hooks; revolving pistols; percussion caps; bronze lamps; &c.

WINES & LIQUORS

Port & claret wines; brandy, very superior; brandy fruits, assorted.

GROCERIES.

Green & black teas; coffee, sugar, rice, molasses, syrup, box raisins, pepper, mustard, catsup, olives, pickles assorted, sardines, spices assorted, olive oil and salazeta.

SUNDRIES.

Panama hats, fur do, & wool do; boots assorted; brogands assorted; childrens shoes; cloth & glazed caps; lamp wick; corn brooms, patent pails; looking glasses; window glass assorted sizes, globe lanterns, cannister powder & blasting do; shot assorted sizes & pig lead; white wash brushes, counter do, scrubbing do, & hair do; rack combs; cigars; grind stones and fixings; clothes lines; cane and wood bottom chairs, ploughs & waggons; blacking & glue; lucifer matches; fine and coarse salt; crockery assorted; demijohns; clay pipes &c. &c.

San Francisco, August 7, 1847.

128 1/2

The California Star.

VOL. 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 14, 1847.

NO. 32.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Devoted to the Liberties and Interests of the
PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL BRANNAN.
TERMS.

INvariably in Advance

Copy per annum, Cash \$6.00
Copies, " " " 10.00

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PER O'FARREL, Civil Engineer and Land Sur-
veyor, appointment of Col. R. B. Mason, Gov. of Cal.
Office in Portsmouth Square
San Francisco, July 17, 1847

MELLUS & HOWARD.

Just received a new assortment of DRY
GOODS and GROCERIES consisting of
Cambrics, Pantaloon stuffs of various kinds;
Prints, brown and white cotton; Tickings, &c
Tea; Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Columbia River
Flour, Aguardiente, Ale, London Porter, Table and
Cutlery, Hardware, Olives, &c &c. Hollow Ware,
and Steel, which they offer low for Cash or Hides,
Montgomery st.
San Francisco, August 5, 1847

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1847.

Extracts from Mexico City papers; Items from Letters, with Notes of Interest and Importance.

Mexico, June 2d.—DEFENCE OF THE CAPITOL.
—"The line of defence has been divided into four
sections at the four cardinal points, and are from
Chapultepec to Mexicalcingo, thence to Penol,
Viejo—thence to Guadalupe." It seems that the
third point has been suspended. The Generals
named to command, by Santa Anna, are Gen's
Gutierrez, Gaona, Martinez and Palomino—
The same paper says "The cannon foundry are
endeavoring to supply the want of artillery, and
a few cannon may be expected from Acapulco,"
then adds, "what is the use of cannon without ar-
tillerists and ammunition?"

"A REVIEW—Yesterday there was a review
of the Brigade commanded by Gen. Perez; the
2,000 men were well dressed and armed. By
next week, the forces united to those from Tolu-
ca Queratero, and the South, and those daily ar-
riving, will exceed 17,000 ready men"

ORIZABA, 28th May, 'Guerilla parties are con-
tinually starting out. One party has put seven
Americans to the knife, who were taken in a stage
coach on the Vera Cruz road. Another party
has been captured by some of Gen Worth's com-
mand"

PUEBLA, 25th May, Gen Worth is engaged
in fortifying the strong heights of San Juan and
Loretto, which overlook the city, and 3,500 men
of the ten new regiments have embarked at New
Orleans to reinforce Gen Scott.

Mexico, 30th May, Gen Arista (who com-
manded at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma),
has been arrested by Gen. Santa Anna, and sent
off under an escort to Acapulco. "El Republicano"
complains loudly of this and other arbitrar-
y acts of Gen Santa Anna, and declares that Gen.
Arista is a patriot—not engaged in a conspiracy,
and that Santa Anna is setting aside all law and
constitutional oaths. Gen Almonte and wife are
prisoners in the castle of Gaudaloupe—the third
move in a week. Mrs Almonte appeals to the
people, and the General to the laws

The Mexican Congress has passed a bill fixing
the election of President on the 30th September,
and for a new Congress on the 1st October; in-
deed, they seem engaged at everything but pre-
parations for defending the city.

Chihuahua, April 30th, The U. S. forces, 1,200
men, who took possession of this Department,
defeated 2,500 men at Mapimi, capturing all
their cannon and most of their arms, and entire
camp equipage. They then took unopposed,
possession of the city of Chihuahua, which they
garrisoned, and then marched for Paruel. That
Department they have also left, having received
orders from home to make a junction with Gen.
Taylor

Mexico, May 22d. Gen Ampudia, banished to Cuen-
navaca, by order of Santa Anna. Ampudia resists the
order, and on the 25th resigns his commission. Santa
Anna refuses to accept it, and orders him peremptorily to
leave. Ampudia publishes the correspondence, with an
appeal to the people. Santa Anna arrests him and sends
him off.

June 1st. Papers announce that Gen Scott and U
States Commissioner have arrived at Puebla.

PUEBLA, May, 22d Gen Worth publishes his order
annulling all Mexican authority in the State of Puebla,
and absolving the people from their allegiance, also depo-
ses the legislature of the State.

STATE OF SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 6th. The Governor
of this State publishes a very elaborate ordinance for the
raising and governance of Guerrillas, both in the mode of
raising them and their governance, in corps; as to the
kind of service they should perform to annoy the United
States forces; although they are first charged to treat all
prisoners kindly and with the usages of war, yet the com-
manders of all Guerrillas are directed in case they shall
find that any Mexican prisoner has been killed by an

American, then the Guerrilla is to shoot five Americans
if he has any as prisoners

Our Vice President, Mr. Dallas, has published a letter
in which he declares that our Government should not
make peace without demanding and insisting upon a right
of way for a ship canal across Tehuan Tepic, the southern
province of Mexico, which canal he says can be made
for \$10,000,000.

United States papers of May 1st, assert that the new
and last propositions on the part of the United States for
a peace, will demand from Mexico, a line south of Saltillo
to include Buena Vista, Monterey &c, but to leave to
Mexico all Sonora and Lower California with the Gulf.

BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO, twenty nine leagues from
Vera Cruz. Gen Scott fought Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo
on the 17th and 18th of April. Five Mexican generals
and 5,000 men made prisoners, with thirty five pieces of
cannon, an immense amount of arms and stores. One
Mexican General (Vazquez) killed. Gen. Shields U. S.
Army seriously wounded. American loss about 400,
Mexican 1,000 killed and wounded. Santa Anna says
himself that he escaped from the field as by a miracle—
leaving behind him all his effects—his chest worth \$70,000
also his cork leg, and dinner ready cooked. Gen. La
Vega made a prisoner again, and refusing to take his
parole and remain in the country, has been sent with
seventeen other officers to the United States.

GENERAL TAYLOR. Over twenty papers sustain him
for the next Presidency. Mr. Calhoun and others sup-
port him.

General Scott entered Puebla May 28th; 4,000 new
troops have arrived at Vera Cruz to reinforce his army.
From Monterey de Sinares, we learn, says the "Los
Español," that all the families had returned who had left
the place on its capitulation.

PUEBLA, May 18th. Gen. Worth visits the Rt Rev.
Bishop of the Diocese with a numerous suite; he is quoted
as saying to the Bishop; "The fortune of war has made
me thrice happy, for besides giving us victory, I have
had the pleasure of visiting this ancient and beautiful
city, and now of becoming one of the lambs of the flock,
which Rt. Rev. Sir, you so kindly and worthily teach
and direct." A large concourse of people who witnessed
the interview were delighted with the respect paid to
their Bishop, and to find that Gen. Worth was so good a
Christian. The Bishop is soundly abused in the City of
Mexico papers for not closing the churches and leaving
the city with his priests, adding (what is certainly not
very flattering to the army) that "the U. S. Army have
more dread of the priests than the Mexican troops."

Mexico, June 2d. Gen Santa Anna addresses a
message to the Mexican Congress, withdrawing his letter
of resignation of May 22nd; he declares that he was
anxious to resign and have a successor appointed at once,
as he would then have time to take measures for the de-
fence of the Capitol before the arrival of the American
army. "But now that the enemy are ready to move up-
on the city, should we be changing the Government at
the time of their arrival, a dangerous condition of things
would ensue, which might decide the fate of the war; and
learning as I have, that the rapid advance of the
enemy has been caused by my withdrawal from the army;
it requires from me another sacrifice for the public good
to save the Capitol." He declares also, that he has re-
ceived petitions from all classes of society to hold on and
will now do so, offering up life as a sacrifice for the honor
of the country.

June 4th. Gen Trigueros resigns the command of
the District of Mexico, and Gen Gutierrez takes com-
mand.

June 9th. "El Iris Espanol" says the legislature of
Chihuahua have voted unanimously for Santa Anna as
next constitutional President. Sonora and Sinaloa for
Gen Almonte. The States of Mexico, Lacatecas,
Aguascalientes, and Queretero, have protested against
the Government decree, taking from them the amount of
the direct taxes.

HANTUSCO, May 30th. A chief of Guerrillas, Rebol-
ledo, gives a list of his operations in a week, and with a
list of goods captured. Says he has killed 102 Ameri-
cans between Perote and Vera Cruz.

DEFENCE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO, June 8th. A Decree.
"All arms not in the possession of the Government or Na-
tional Guard to be taken for the public service." "Any
person printing, publishing, or writing an account of the
defence or forces, to be judged and punished as a spy."

June 8th. Santa Anna reviews the troops of Gen.
Alvarez at Halpalmi. Gen Gomez de la Cortina, re-
signs command of the "Victoria" Battalion, Castilla of
the "Hidalgo" Brigade. Senor Barrander, Minister of
Interior and Foreign Affairs resigns.

CHIHUAHUA, May 22d. We have been 8 days quiet
here. Would to heaven we could continue so! but to-
day we learn that 3,000 Americans have arrived at Santa
Fe, New Mexico, and that a portion of that force moves
again upon this place on the 25th inst, and that another
body will march upon Durango at the same time. No
doubt both will be effected, as we have no union, and no
one for the people to obey.

PUEBLA, June 7th. "It is not known how it came to be stated that Gen. Scott would move on the 11th, for according to appearances he cannot do so for some days yet, and if our forces would come upon him at once they could easily obtain a victory."

June 10th. MINISTRY. Senor La Fragua, will not take the post of Foreign Affairs—no one knows who will be Barrander's successor.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 5th. Gen. Valencia arrived to day and Gen. Salas yesterday. They were sent by Santa Anna to command the army of the north. Santa Anna wishes to give them all a chance of being well thrashed by "Old Rough and Ready"—or "Toscoyisto," as they say in Mexico.

CHIHUAHUA, PARRAS, &c. Parras, May 19th. "On the 11th inst. the vanguard of the U. S. forces, 100 regulars, under Capt. Pike arrived, and on the 13th the whole division which had invaded Chihuahua, 600 men, more or less, with 14 pieces of cannon, came in. They encamped in the Ahmedo, Col. Doniphan commanding. The soldiers seem to hold him in great estimation. On the 17th they left here for Saltillo, and on Tuesday last they all left with their camp. A party of savages who were prowling in this vicinity, committing the most daring robberies, and assassinating defenceless people, were severely punished by some fifteen Americans; who went from here, found, and attacked them. There were 26 savages; the Americans killed 14 and retook 12 of our people who were captives."

MEXICAN CONGRESS, June 11th. "In secret session to day was debated the report of the committee on the Government, which report recommended that the Congress take a recess of the session. Congress rejected the proposition." This would seem to indicate that the Mexican Congress intend to abide the attack on the city without leaving their seats.

VERA CRUZ. Mr. Walker's tariff of duties, in Mexican ports, to make Mexico contribute to the expenses of the war, went into operation May 7th, Mr. Dimond late U. S. Consul, as U. S. Collector for the port. All the goods imported pay the duties except those sold to the U. S. troops by the army sutlers.

THE GUERRILLAS, as was predicted, are causing great injury to the Mexicans, as they have given licence to men who will not respect the property of their countrymen. At a village near Mexico, the people rose upon a Guerrilla chief and put him to death. And in Flaxcala the people applied to Gen. Scott for protection against the robbers and assassins.

YUCATAN. Merida March 12th. Valladolid and Fixmei have been the theatres of most horrible assassinations. In the first named city private letters state that all the whites, men women and children, have been assassinated or burnt alive. One Santiago Mendez, is exercising supreme power, and in the most despotic manner.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.—MEXICO, June 5th 1847. "There are letters from Puebla to 2d inst. Gen. Scott was there, but his force does not appear to exceed 8,000 men, and doubts are now entertained whether he would now move on this city until reinforced. Troops have arrived in this place and vicinity from Queretaro and other points, and Santa Anna seems once more disposed to assume the defensive. He has withdrawn his resignation of the Presidency, and though, without any chance of being re-elected to that office, he will probably continue in command of the army. In politics he seems inclined to a new alliance with the puros contrary to the general opinion, when I last wrote. It is now thought that the Americans will not enter here without a struggle, a contingency on the whole more desirable, as otherwise a large body of men would be assembled in this neighborhood and cut off all communications; after a meeting with the Americans, this force will probably be much reduced in numbers and every way less formidable."

MEXICO, June 9th. "We know little here of what is passing on the coast. It is said however, confidentially, that some reinforcements have been received by the Americans, and to day (perhaps on that ground) the belief that they will shortly advance here seems very prevalent. Numerically, the Mexican troops in this city and vicinity, are certainly superior to the Americans; most of them have never seen the enemy that they have now to meet; but the Mexicans contend that this is an advantage as they will be more daring than those that know better. Other letters say that Santa Anna was going to advance to meet Scott, and was to leave Mexico on the 13th. Should either one or the other of these movements be made, we will probably hear of a battle in the course of a very few days, perhaps to-morrow. Letters from Parras say that Taylor was making such preparations as to leave no doubt of his intention to march immediately on San Luis; and we may hear on Monday of Gen. Wool having left with part of the forces."

MEXICO, May 19.—"The news from below is interesting. Gen. Scott has received at Jalapa a conducta of a million of dollars from Vera Cruz, and left Jalapa on the 17th inst. with 800 carts and 1000 men for Puebla. Gen. Worth occupied Puebla with 1000 men, leaving 3,000 outside in the villages and of these 1700 were occupying the Sierra of Loreto and Guadalupe, only 300 men doing duty in the city, where were also some Mexican soldiers of those sworn in (Juramentados) doing duty as police. All the authorities, custom house officers &c. occupied or retained their places undisturbed, and going on as usual, and every thing most perfectly tranquil, and the people quite satisfied."

A NEW PAPER.—The Rev. Dr. Trumbull, English chaplain at Valparaiso, has started there an English newspaper, called the "Neighbor"—Polytechnic.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1847.

It will be perceived by late published news, that our relations with Mexico are every day assuming a more threatening appearance—threatening to her existence as a nation. Nothing cheering—nothing promising peace comes to us, while the war is waged with increased spirit, and our advances met by an enraged, yet despairing people—determined though powerless, and in bitter strife among themselves. We have hitherto held firmly out that Mexico would yield, upon the capture of her Capitol, though at present it would appear that there is little to warrant the opinion. The people have expressed their willingness to perish as a people, rather than submit or accede to the peace proposals of the "Northern Barbarians," and on the other hand, our Government has declared never to relinquish one foot of the soil saturated with American blood. Though trifling, fool hardy and contemptible the defence must be, yet it is manifest of deep hatred, and immovable hostility. The Capitol must be taken, the Castle of Vera Cruz destroyed, and lenity no longer observed. This may bring the proud republic to her senses, otherwise, we despair of the submittal of Mexico and the restoration of peace.

From Oregon.—We have May, June and July dates of the "Spectator," received per barque Whiton, Gelston, late arrived from Columbia river.

The "progress of improvement," in the science of "claim jumping," indisputably illustrated, is the theme of remark, and topic of public converse in our sister territory. Despite denouncement, if we are to judge from the views advanced, the evil is on the increase, and our fair neighbor certainly possesses a notoriety far from enviable. We of course know nothing, as yet, of that bane or stay to harmony, the Land Claim Trespasser, nor will we while the valleys of Sacramento, San Joaquin, and hundreds of acres, and beautiful regions lay open to the axe of the settler, and now inhabited by the idle Indian, or traversed by the "fleet-footed deer."

The election of Governor and members of Legislature, had taken place, but up to the time of the sailing of the Whiton, full returns had not been received. The "Spectator" of July 8th however, says:

"We have reason to believe, that Gov. Abernethy is re-elected by a small majority."

The Hon. A. L. Lovejoy, stood candidate for the office.

The Death of Maj. Cloud, U. S. A.—As with all good men, the tidings of this young officer's death, wherever received, has produced more or less expression of feeling; even among those unadvantaged by an acquaintance; while it has plunged in deepest gloom his wide spread circle of acquaintances, who remember him with the warmest of attachment, and never otherwise than as a gentleman of finest talent, beloved by all with whom he associated, or was in any way connected. He survived but eight hours after the fall which occasioned his death.

Maj. Cloud left Santa Fe, and came hither in the Battalion of Col. Cook, of the command of Gen. Kearny, and was attached to the Paymaster's department.

We are far from placing confidence in the many reports from the southern country, some of which assert the resort to arms by the natives and inhabitants of Pueblo los Angeles: notwithstanding, we adhere to our avowed opinion that the country is hardly conquered. Vigilance may prevent another outbreak, but annual bloodless conflicts are as fashionable as fandangoes.

Another Ball came off on Monday evening last, in the large room of Brown's Hotel. Less crowded than the affair of the 5th July, much enjoyment was manifested, and the dancing was kept up with spirit until daylight, chasing away night, ended the festival, and the guests reluctantly retired. The "Independence" band performed during the evening, and with instruments more suited to the Ball Room. The supper, served up by the proprietor of the establishment, was indeed excellent, though the arrangement for partaking of it could have been improved.

These social gatherings, and enlivening festivals cannot, we opine, be too frequently repeated. In the absence of every amusement, (and there is none superior,) it is not to be wondered at, that, "unusual hours," are passed in unusual places (society unheeded) and demoralizing effects attending, and then, too, a Ball is such fit food for scandal, and the loquacious,—"who can conceive its incalculable benefits?"

Seamen on Parade.—The crews of the U. S. vessels of war, Independence and Congress were drawn on shore and exercised as the military, on Saturday of last week and again on Thursday, 12th inst.

All this has the appearance of an enterprise brewed and the surmise is that some southern port of the enemy must shortly wear the star and striped bunting of the Union.

The "Seamen Soldiery" on the coast, and the "Yeunteer Regiments" in the interior, have played a conspicuous part in the present war, and much remains yet to be done to subdue the Mexican people, and thereby effect a peace. The musket in the hand of these ocean warriors seemed not altogether out of place, indeed we "question" whether the marine spike would have been more at home. A little drilling only is requisite—buzza them and away to the "field of glory!"

We design next week laying before our readers, full and correct account of the engagement on the plains of Salinas, during the late war in this country, and the 16th Nov. 1846, that justice may be done to the concerned in the affair. Nothing of the kind has ever appeared in print, though an action, as the report will never more deserved recording. We publish at the request of numerous friends.

We present in to-day's paper a reply to the remarks of "Agricola," of number seventeen, respecting a party of white men on their way to the Indian country, with dishonorable intentions. The writer, an acquaintance and gentleman of integrity, we are persuaded does not write from malice, or motives other than to rectify impressions. "Agricola" is informed that any man free from personalities, will receive attention.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On the night of the 24th July, about 11 P. M. Mr. Wambaugh was on his way from San Francisco to the camp of Commodore Stockton in Bear Valley, he was waylaid by three foreigners, within two miles of the crossing of Nicholas Altire, and about eight miles from the crossing.

The highwaymen seized the bridle of his mule as he was passing through a narrow road, thickly lined with brush, and while one held the bridle of his mule, another fired four shots in such rapid succession, as led him to believe they were fired from a five barrelled pistol. The fifth shot took effect upon his head on the right side, knocked him from his horse. After treating him in the most cruel manner they dragged him out of the road and left him for dead. Mr. Wambaugh recovered his senses about two hours after the robbers left him, and made his way to the house of Mr. Nicholas Altire, where he was kindly treated, and finally reached the camp on the morning of the 26th, very much fatigued and injured.

Two shots passed through his hat, and one through his papers secured in a handkerchief round his waist. Mr. Wambaugh was enabled to fire his pistol, which he thinks it quite likely he wounded one of the men on the left side.

[For the California Star.]

MR. ROBERT LIVERMORE, SIR:—Allow me through the medium of the Star, which have been kindly opened to me, to express my sincere thanks for your kind care and attention to my brief stay beneath your roof, after having been driven from my post by the hostile Indians of the San Joaquin valley. When I arrived at your rancho, Sir, I was, at least, I was truly in a distressed state; it was poor and no sooner perceived than relieved, and every thing done to contribute to my comfort. It gives me great pleasure, (and I hope the method not offensive to yourself) to make known to the world your true character, liberal, generous and kind, I may say to a fault.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

B. K. THOMPSON.

August 5, 1847.

The rapidity with which the Mechanical Age is carried on, at the present day, is astonishing. Time ago, if half the stories now afloat, were told, they would have been considered a full descendant of the Arabian Nights, or Sinbad, but now it is hardly reasonable to suppose, for, however improbable, at the first narration may appear, it will be hard indeed, and what unusual, "but that time gives it proof." In stance, what would our elders, years ago, have said a narrative as this?

The Passport is the name of a new iron vessel which was launched at Kingston, Canada, on the 1st ult., to be commanded by Capt. Bowen. Her length 180 feet, and depth of hold 8 1/2 feet—to be propelled by a horizontal engine of 180 horse power. The Argus states that on the first of March, every vessel was in the ore in the bowels of the earth, in now she floats, a thing of life, upon the broad waters of the Ontario, and will next May be fully completed, stemming the waters of the mighty St. Lawrence Gaxette.

the facts brought out in the evidence, connected with this affair. Now, Sir, after the circumstances above stated had occurred, and Mr. Yount had taken offence at my remarks, I offered him the certificate published, or one in substance the same, (and it was a standing offer from that time to the day of trial) in order to arrive at an accommodation. It was never accepted. Mr. Yount preferred to bring a suit, and claimed \$15,000 damages. He brought to me six able and eminent counsel, the case was ably argued, and the Jury, after a lengthy consultation were unable to agree upon a verdict; and were consequently discharged. It was afterwards understood that they stood, six for the plaintiff, and six for the defendant. The matter of costs was then left by Mr. Yount and myself to referees, who decided that each party pay their own attorneys and divide the costs of court equally between them. I then gave him a certificate on condition that he should pay me a balance due me of \$30,00 for the deficiency in the value of the cattle, and also that he should fulfil an agreement long since made by him, to pay \$75,00 on my account to Mr. Peter Lawson. These conditions have since been complied with.

"Your readers will be able from this account," which I insert on the faith of a many, to be strictly and entirely correct, to judge which has been the successful party in this case. This however, was not what I wished most to establish,—that was, as I have before remarked the fact, that I had not withdrawn or retracted any words uttered by me, but had simply disclaimed conveying a certain idea—with regard to this the certificate speaks for itself. I may here observe that it was proven by a reliable witness, that he was told by three persons, by him named at the time, two of whom were present at the trial, that "Yount's word was not worth five cents." The two referred to as being present were not called upon to contradict the witness. The counsel for the plaintiff strenuously objected to this proof being received, and the court after argument sustained the objection, and required the defendant to confine him to the character of the plaintiff for honesty, and not to bring in the question of his truth—and even after this some of the witnesses were prohibited from stating what they knew as to the plaintiff's character for honesty.

In conclusion, I wish to subjoin a few facts relative to the publication in your paper. At the time of our settlement the day after the trial, it was distinctly understood between Mr Yount and myself, that nothing connected with the trial or subsequent agreement was thereafter to be referred to by either party, but that the matter was to be considered as entirely dropped and concluded. We both pledged our honor that this should be the case. After seeing the paper containing the publication; I had barely time to obtain an interview with Mr. Yount. In that interview I adverted to the publication, and expressed my sorrow that this agreement had been violated. He admitted the understanding to have been as I have above stated, but said that the publication had been made without his knowledge or procurement. On my requesting him to give me a written statement to that effect, he refused to do so. On the same occasion, he admitted that the certificate published was the same as the one I had repeatedly offered to give him. At this interview, a witness who can readily be produced was present.

After apologising for occupying so much of your valuable space, in regard to a matter so entirely personal, and which I would not have done had not justice to myself and my character required it,

I remain Sir, Your ob't. Servant,
J. B. CHILES.

DIED,

Suddenly, by a fall from a horse, at Sutter's Fort on the Sacramento river, on the 4th inst Major J. H. CLOUD, Pay Master U S Army Major Cloud's numerous personal virtues, and his high character as a public officer have endeared him to an extensive circle of friends both in and out of the service; and the news of his unfortunate death will excite a deep gloom among all who have ever known him. [Com.]

THE CALIFORNIA STAR
MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

August 10 — Brg Santa Cruz, Lowe, from Santa Cruz.

August 10 —Brig Francisca, Mc'Clurgh, from Santa Cruz. Ship Mt. Vernon, Given, from Columbia River.

IN PORT.

U. S. Razee Independence, Lavalett. U. S. Frigate Congress, Livingston. Ship Confederacion, Jones. Ship Maria Helena, Kerphy. Ship Mt. Vernon, Given. Bark Tasso, Lindsley. Bark Whiton, Gellson. Brig Laura Ann, Thomas. Brig Euphemia, Russell. Sch. Julia, Selden. Brig Francisca, McClurgh. Brig Santa Cruz, Lowe.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE,

Kept by E. P. Jones.

This Establishment, having been recently enlarged to double its former size, repaired throughout and neatly fitted up, is now prepared for the reception of boarders and transient persons. The Table will be constantly supplied with every variety to be had in the country. To the Establishment is attached a Bar and Billiard Table; the Bar will contain, as heretofore, every variety of the best wines and liquors brought to the market.

August 3, 1847. 32 lf.

	Killed.								Wounded.												
	Cols	Lt Cols	Adj'ts	Capt's	Sub ns.	Non Com'd Off's & Priv's	Com'd Officers	Aggregate	Bng Gen's	Cols	Lt. Cols	Minors	Capt's	Sub'ns.	Non Com'd Off's Mus's &c	Com'd Officers	Aggregate	Non Com'd Off's Mus's &c	Com'd Officers	Non Com'd Off's Mus's &c	Aggregate.
Gen'l Staff							1	1	1							3	3		4		4
1st. Dragoons				1									1	2	6	1	7		1		7
2d Dragoons.														1	1	1	2		1		2
3d. Artillery.						1		1						1	21	1	22		1		2
4th. Artillery						5		5						1	20	1	21		1		25
Mississippi Rifles.					2	38	2	40					1	3	51	5	56	2	7		96
Kentucky Cavalry			1			26	1	27					1	4	29	5	34		3		53
Arkansas Do				1		15	2	17						1	31	1	32		4		61
2d. Kentucky Foot	1	1		1		41	3	44						3	54	3	57	1	6		102
1st. Illinois Do.				1	1	26	3	29						2	16	2	18		5		47
2d. Illinois Do.					1	9	38	10	48					4	69	6	75	3	16		129
2d. Indiana Do.					2	1	29	3	32				2	6	63	8	71	4	11		107
3d. Indiana Do				1		8	1	9				1	2		53	3	56		4		65
Co of Texas Volunteers					2	12	2	14					1		1	1	2	7	3	20	23
	3	1	1	8	5	239	28	267	1	1		1	11	27	415	41	456	23	69	677	740

Head Quarters, Army of Occupation, Agua Nueva, Mex co, March 6th 1847

Z. TAYLOR, Maj General, U. S. A. Com'dg.

W. W. S. BLISS, Asst. Adj't. General.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CAL STAR.

SIR: You will accept in the commencement an apology (for I deem one required) for the attempt I am about to make to reply to a former correspondent of your paper, as I am satisfied that the honor of a friend demands it, but that I am altogether unsuited for the task. This correspondent is no less a personage than "*Agricola*," and the article to which I allude and would reply to appeared in the seventeenth number of your paper.

It does not appear the aim of "Agricola" to openly charge a party of foreigners, on their way to the valley of the San Joaquin, with dishonesty, but endeavors to throw a mist upon the character of a gentleman with whom he had frequent dealings, and ever found him honorable; and in a sly, serpent like way hold him up to censure and abuse. What Sir, can you suppose the man that headed the party, on their way to form a settlement on the Stanislaw river, could have thought upon reading the slanderous communication of this "Agricola?" Simply this, that he has no idea of the value of character, and his low contemptible article unworthy of reply, else Mr. A. would have been severely answered, and his charge refuted.

The facts are these. The party left the settlements with the avowed intention of exploring a portion of the wild country bordering on the rivers Stauksau and Tawa-homes, and if possible forming a settlement on the former stream. To ensure success one of the pack animals was used to carry a small amount of goods, as is customary with all adventurous parties among tribes of faithless Indians. They did not however succeed in forming this settlement, and a part of the company returned. Mr "Agricole" has magnified their purposes into dishonorable intentions, and asserts that their visit was to aid and encourage the Indians in horse thieving; a charge as false and ungentlemanly as the most unprincipled Indian of the valley.

But one word to neighbor A. Could you, Sir, with less sordid motives win the esteem of your fellow citizens, and by acts of generosity, hospitality, and benevolence, place your name upon the list of gentlemen, then might you prate of honesty, and perhaps be less fearful of the "daring horse thief Indians." And could you restore the just dues of this latter simple minded class of beings, yet not so wholly destitute of feeling as you would wish to have believed, then I would predict the safety of your property, and consequently less dread of your untamed neighbors. This reckless regard of character, so manifest in the writing of "Agricola" is only one instance out of many, which, were it necessary, I could adduce. Our countrymen are too prone to judge hastily, without knowledge of the judged, and much mischief is thereby occasioned. The names of "gambler," "drunkard," "unprincipled fellow," &c. &c. are too often bandied about by the ignorant, not from real malice, but from mere hearsay, and the effects are highly injurious to the person spoken of, as in our youthful country it becomes us to guard against the vicious, and be ever watchful of our associates.

I could extend these remarks but too much space I
would not wish to occupy. Yours &c

R. T.

R. T.

EXPRESS TO SANTA FE AND CALIFORNIA The Government's agent, Major Fitzpatrick, we understand, has secured the service of Mr Solomon Sublette to bear the Government's despatches to Santa Fe and California. Mr. Sublette is an experienced mountain man, has spent many years in the plains and with the Indians, and probably knows as much or more than any other man, of all the tribes between this and the Pacific. To his knowledge, he adds a complete acquaintance of the Indian character, and a fearlessness which no danger or peril can equal, and a physical capability to endure hunger and fatigue such as those familiar with a mountain life in the Indian country can only properly appreciate. He has undertaken the expedition at a season and under circumstances that equal the stoutest of the traders, and for a

consideration, that, to us, seems wholly inadequate to the service. That he will perform the trip successfully there is no doubt on the minds of those who know him. Mr. Fitzpatrick accompanies him to Fort Leavenworth, where all things necessary will be provided for the trip across the plains to Santa Fe. We are told that Mr. S. prefers going with a very small escort—not more than two or three persons. The party left this city for Fort Leavenworth yesterday morning. It is a trip, the season of the year considered, which would appal any one but such a man.—*St. Louis Republican*

To the Editor of the California Star

Soxoma, Alta California, July 12, 1847.

CASE OF YOUNT vs. CHILES.

Sir.—I have but just observed in your paper of the 3d inst., an extract from the records of the Alcalde's Court of this District, which without explanation is calculated to convey an erroneous idea of the trial of the above case and its issue. It is true that the extract is materially correct, but by itself, and unaccompanied with a knowledge of the facts connected with the suit, may give to a casual reader a false impression as to its result.

In the first place, Sir, I wish it to be distinctly understood, by your readers, and the community at large, that the certificate given by me to Mr. Yount, and appended to the statement in your paper, referred to, was not a result of the trial, nor was it forced from me by anything that transpired on the occasion. On the contrary, it had been repeatedly offered by me to Mr. Yount long previous to the trial, and I stood ready to give it whenever he chose to accept it. (And in the connection, let me draw the attention of your readers to that document. It will be observed, that therein, I have made no retraction or denial of any words heretofore uttered by me, but it is simply an acknowledgement I have always been willing to make, that I never intended to charge Mr. Yount with larceny, or with stealing, or cutting the brands from any of my hides. In the certificate, I stated, that the words charged (in the declaration) to have been spoken by me were "false and untrue," but not that anything I ever actually did speak was "false and untrue." Let this be borne in mind. The fact is, I never believed, that Mr. Yount himself, ever killed any of my cattle, nor did I ever say so. I am rather inclined to charge it upon his Indians, for it is known that his Indians have stolen, and that he has refused to punish them for the offence, alleging that if he did so, he feared that some of them would run away from him. This fact was proved upon the trial.)

But instead of accepting this certificate, he chose to resort to litigation, and endeavor to procure pecuniary compensation. Allow me to give a brief sketch of the trial, and the facts brought out by the testimony, that your readers may be able to arrive at a correct conclusion in the premises. The suit was brought to recover damages from me, for alleged injury to Mr. Yount's character; the damages were laid at \$15,000. The alleged slanderous words are given in the extract from the record, already published, but the innuendoes and averments in the declaration are not set out. The testimony adduced on the trial was substantially this; That Mr. Yount had contracted to deliver to me a certain number of cattle in payment of services rendered him by me, that on the delivery of the cattle, I was not afforded sufficient aid to get them from his farm, in consequence of which I did not succeed in doing so, and some of them remained on his premises. That afterward a hide with my brand upon it was seen hanging up in his mill. That on another occasion, a hide with a piece cut out from the place where brands are usually placed, was sent from Mr. Yount's farm to the Embarcadero, and that these facts were the subject of conversation in the neighborhood. That after this was the case, I had made use of the slanderous words alleged in the declaration, in the course of private conversation with personal friends of Mr. Yount. This I believe Sir, is a true and correct statement of

This I believe Sir, is a true and correct statement of

KICKING A YANKEE.

A very handsome friend of ours, who a few weeks ago was poked out of a comfortable office up the river, has betaken himself to Bangor, for a time, to recover from the wound inflicted upon his feelings by our "unprincipled and immolating administration."

Change of air must have had an instant effect upon his spirits, for, from Galena, he writes us an amusing letter, which, among other things tells of a desperate quarrel that took place on board of the boat between a real live dandy tourist, and a real living yankee settler. The latter trod on the toes of the former; whereupon the former, threatened to "kick out of the cabin" the latter;

"You'll kick me out of this caving?"

"Yes, sir, I'll kick you out of this cabin!"

"You'll kick ME Mr. Hitchcock out of this caving?"

"Yes, sir, I'll kick you, Mr. Hitchcock!"

"Wal, I guess," said the yankee, very coolly, after being perfectly satisfied that it was himself who stood in such eminent peril of assault—"I guess, since you talk of 'kicking,' you've never heard me tell about old Bradley and my mare, there, to hum?"

"No, sir, nor do I wish—"

Wal, guess it won't set you back much, any how, as kicking's generally best to be considered on. You see old Bradley, is one of these sanctimonious, long faced hypocrites, who put on a religious suit every Sabbath morning, and with a good deal of screwing manage to keep it on till after sermon in the afternoon, and as I was a Universalist, he allers picked me out as a subject for religious conversation—and the darned hypocrite would talk about heaven, hell and the devil—the crucifixion and prayer, without even winking. Wal, he had an old roan mare, that would jump over any fourteen rail fence in Illinois, and open any door in my barn that hadn't a padlock on it. Tu or three times I found her in my stable, and told Bradley about it, and he was 'very sorry'—an unruly animal!—would catch her, and a hull lot of such things, all said in a very serious manner, with a face twice as long as old Deacon Farrier's, on Sacrament day. I knew all the time he was lying, and so I watched him and his old roan tu; and for three nights regular, old roan, came to my stable about bed time, and just at daylight Bradley would come, bridle her and ride off. I then took my mare down to a blacksmith's shop, and had some shoes made with "corks" about four inches long, and had 'em nailed on to her hind feet. Your heels, mister, ain't nuthing to 'em. I took her home, give her about ten feet halter, and tied her right in the centre of the stable, fed her with oats about nine o'clock, and after taking a good smoke, went to bed, knowing that my old mare was a truth telling animal, and that she'd give a good report of herself in the morning. I hadn't got fairly to sleep before the old 'oman hunched me and wanted to know what on airth was the matter out at the stable. Says I, go tu sleep Peggy, it is nothing but 'Kate'—she is kicking off flies, I guess! Early soon she hunched me again, and says she, 'Mr. Hitchcock, du git up and see what in the world is the matter with Kate, for she is kicking most powerfully.' 'Lay still, Peggy—Kate will take care of herself, I guess.' Wal, the next morning, 'bout daylight, Bradley, with bridle in hand, cum to the stable, and, as true as the book of Genesis' when he saw the old roan's sides, sharp and head, he cursed and swore worse than you did, Mister, when I came down on your toes. After breakfast that morning, Joe Davis cum to my house, and says he, 'Bradley's old roan is nearly dead—she's cut all to pieces and scarcely can move.' 'I want to know (says I) how on airth did it happen?' Now Joe Davis was a member of the same church with Bradley, and whilst we were talking, up cum that everlasting hypocrite, and says he, 'Mr. Hitchcock, my old roan is ruined!' 'Du tell,' says I. 'She is cut all to pieces,' says he; 'do you know whether she was in your stable, Mr. Hitchcock, last night?' Wal, Mister, with this I let out; 'Do I know it?'—(the yankee here in illustration, made a sudden advance upon the dandy, who made way for him

unconsciously, as it were)—Do I know it, you no souled, shad-bellied, squash-headed, old night-owl you!—you hay-hookin', corn-cribin', fodder-fudgin', cent-shavin', whitlin'-of-nothin' you! Kato kicks like a mere dumb beast, but I've reduced the thing to a SCIENCE!' The yankees had not ceased to advance, or the dandy, in his astonishment, to retreat; and now the motion of the latter being accelerated by an apparent demonstration on the part of the former to "suit the action of the word," he found himself in the "social hall," tumbling backwards over a pile of baggage and tearing the knees of his pants, as he scrambled up, a perfect scream of laughter stunning him from all sides. The defeat was total;—a few moments afterwards he was seen dragging his own trunk ashore, while Mr. Hitchcock finished his story on the boiler-deck.—St. Louis Reveille.

POETRY IN PROSE.—It is a peculiarity of Dickens' style, says the N. Y. Telegraph, that it often runs along, apparently unobserved by him, in perfect rhyme, and approaching also a perfect metre. We find the following specimen in his new work, the Cricket on the Hearth:

"It is a dark night, and the Kertle, and the rotten leaves are lying by the way; and above, all is mist and darkness, and below, all is mire and clay; and there's only one relief in all the land and murky air; and I don't know that it is one, for it's nothing but a glare of deep and angry crimson where the sun and wind together, set a brand upon the clouds for being guilty of such weather; and the wildest open country is a long, dull streak of black; and there's hoar-frost on the finger post, and thaw upon the track, and the ice it isn't water, and the water isn't free;—and you couldn't say that anything was what it ought to be."

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, RICHARD B. MASON, Colonel 1st Regiment of Dragoons, United States Army, and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby appoint JACOB R. SNYDER, Land Surveyor in the Middle Department of Upper California.

Done at Monterey, the Capital of California, this the 22d day of July, 1847, and the 72d of the Independence of the United States.

R B MASON,

Cot 1st Dragoons, and Governor of California.

VICE CONSULADO DE ESPANA EN CALIFORNIA.

El infrascrito, recuerda a los Espanoles de su Distrito, que aun no se hayan presentada en este Vico Consulado, a matricularse, la obligacion que les impone su ciudadanía de cumplir con esta formalidad, pues de lo contrario, perderan apoyo e intervencion.

CESARIO LATAILLADE, V. CONSUL.

Monterey, Julio 12, de 1847.

31-4

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons, having Spanish titles to lots of land in the town of San Francisco, who have not complied with the conditions required in their deeds, are hereby required to present themselves before the Alcalde in San Francisco, with their titles, on or before the first day of September, A. D. 1847, as their lots have been denounced.

GEORGE HYDE, 1st Alcalde.

San Francisco, July 10, 1847.

AVISO PUBLICO.

Todos las personas que tienen titulos Mexicanos por algunos solares en el pueblo de San Francisco o Yerba Buena quienes no han cumplido con las condiciones que piden las leyes, para que venzan con el Alcalde con sus titulos, a San Francisco, en el dia primero de Septiembre 1847, o antes por que los solares se han denunciado.

GEORGE HYDE, 1 Alcalde.

San Francisco, Julio 10 de 1847.

FOR SALE:

A Splendid Rancho known as the property of Don Jose Joaquin Gomez, situated thirty miles from Monterey, near St. Johns. It contains three leagues of excellent pasture land, capable of feeding 5,000 head of cattle.

A large substantial two story Dwelling, in good repair, with the furniture as it stands.

Six hundred head of Cattle, three hundred head of horses and mares, also a variety of farming utensils and other articles necessary for a farm. This Rancho is well adapted for milling, having a fine stream of water running through it.

For further particulars enquire of

WARD & SMITH,

No. 3 Montgomery St. San Francisco

24 if

SINGLE COPIES of the Star for sale at the Office, Price, 12 1-2 cents per copy.

WARD & SMITH

HAVE just received by recent arrivals, White & Brown Cotton, Rich Prints, Muslins—Printed & Embroidered, Blue Mantua, Blue Drills, Hardware & Cutlery of all kinds, Ready Made Clothing, (thick and thin) Boots & Shoes, Pickles, Rum, Brandy & Aguardiente, Rigging of all kinds, Canvass—various No's. California & Muscat Wines, Molasses, Flour, Pimento & Pepper, Sugar & Coffee, Scotch Ale (superior quality "Tennets," Salmon, Iron, (English & Russia,) Anchors, (All sizes) All of which they offer at Reduced Prices at their Store in Montgomery Street. 20-11

GELTSON & CO.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS.

ON HAND, an assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing, Blacksmith's Forges, Hats, Caps, Stoves, &c., a part of the cargo of the Barque WURTON, direct from New York. For sale low for cash or hides. Store in Montgomery St., on the Beach [26-11]

ROBERT A. PARKER.

ADOBIE STORE.

OFFERS for sale on the most reasonable terms the following merchandize, received per late arrivals, DRY GOODS.

Twilled red flannel shirts; white cotton do; blankets; mole skin caps and pants; summer do & do; vests & jackets; pea coats (blue & green); sattinett pants; blue & brown drills; brown sheeting, narrow & wide; twilled stripes, blue checks; prints, assorted colors; brown cotton half hose; ladies black long hose, woolen half hose; silk & cotton hdkfs; spool cotton; cotton thread; linen do; assorted collars, shirt buttons; suspenders; bleached sheeting; net purses, &c. &c.

SADDLERY & HARDWARE.

Side saddles, martingales, bridles, stirrups, curb chains; hammers, hatchets, axes & helvies, files; mill & monkey wrenches; screws assorted; brace & bits; augers assorted; chisels assorted; trowels; shoe knives; spoke shaves, gimlets; cork screws; hand vices; try squares; 4x6 foot rules, four fold; frying pans; gridirons; sauce pans; nails & spikes assorted; boiler iron; strap hinges; camp kettles; spades, shovels, hoes & iron rakes; rat traps; fish hooks, revolving pistols; percussion caps, bronze lamps, &c.

WINES & LIQUORS.

Port & claret wines; brandy, very superior; brandy fruits, assorted.

GROCERIES.

Green & black teas; coffee, sugar, rice, molasses, syrup, box raisins, pepper, mustard, catsup, olives, pickles assorted, sardines, spices assorted, olive oil and salazatus.

SUNDRIES.

Panama hats, fur do, & wool do; boots assorted; brogands assorted; childrens shoes; cloth & glazed caps; lamp wick; corn brooms; patent pails; looking glasses; window glass assorted sizes; globe lanterns; cannister powder & blasting do; shot assorted sizes & pig lead, white wash brushes, counter do, scrubbing do, & hair do; rack combs; cigars; grind stones and fixings; clothes lines; cane and wood bottom chairs; ploughs & waggons; blacking & glue; lucifer matches; fine and coarse salt; crockery assorted; demijohns; clay pipes &c. &c. San Francisco, August 7, 1847

JUST RECEIVED, per Brig "Fuphemis," and for Sale by W. H. DAVIS, (at the old stand) No. 2, Montgomery street, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, TIN WARE and HARDWARE, for Sale low for Cash or approved credit.

ALSO.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 x 10, 6 x 13 and 10 x 12; BILLIARD BALLS, CHILDREN'S SHOES, MILL SAWS and a general assortment of Carpenter's Tools. WM. H. DAVIS San Francisco, July 10, 1847. 28-11

FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing, coppered Schooner "Commodore Shu- I brick" just arrived from the Sandwich Islands, where she has been thoroughly repaired; for further particulars apply to

WARD & SMITH

Montgomery Street, San Francisco April 22, 1847 1611

B. R. BUCKELEW, respectfully informs the citizens of California that he has located permanently in the Town of San Francisco, for the purpose of pursuing his profession, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, and all other fine metallic work, repaired in the best manner, and on terms proportional with general prices in California. Business entrusted through a friend, will be attended to the same as with the person proper. Watch-glasses and extra fitted. Cash invariably required, except otherwise previous, ly understood. [16]

Still was the belief prevalent that our enemy was in the vicinity. The single piece of artillery was wheeled to the mound, and over the graves of the dead, prepared to defend the living. Flannel under-clothes were fashioned into powder-bags, and slugs formed into cartridges, the little cannon charged and pointed to the main road.

We remained in this position until the afternoon of the 20th; Col. Fremont, then, at the head of his battalion, received from our hands the horses and mules, and the next day we all fell back upon San Juan, and encamped, and shortly after moved for the south.

I have in the above narrative, presented, so far as recurs to memory, every particular of the "action on the plains," or better known as the "battle of Natividad." Our loss, in killed, as I have before given, was four only, that of the enemy, much greater, probably not less than eleven. We had, in wounded, five; they, it is supposed, bore off a dozen or more badly injured. Young Ames, who fell in the early part of the action, was highly esteemed, and a citizen, I learn, of St. Louis, Mo.

If I have not succeeded in furnishing valuable information, perhaps it will be received as presented, with the entire object of setting aright wrong impressions. Misrepresentations have become too freely circulated regarding this affair, and had you not called me forth, I should undoubtedly given to the world the above facts, and relied upon my own resources if assailed.

Yours &c E. C. K.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1847.

Contributing—There is one remarkable error into which our countrymen have fallen, in regard to the mode of extending support and sustaining the public press. A wrong impression it certainly is, that on the *purse* the stranger press is alone dependent, that to promote its welfare, the paper is brought into the family, and honestly paid for upon the expiration of the subscription term. More particularly would we call the attention of men of acquirement to this: citizens possessed of a thorough knowledge of the land in which we are alike interested, that the *press* can never prosper—may stand—but can never succeed in the accomplishment of its high object, unless the *pen*, combined with the *purse* acts in its support. We want contributors. It is important, of vital importance, that our countrymen should become impressed with the sincerity and truthfulness of this remark, and that if a single inducement remains to sustain the public press, a leisure hour should occasionally be devoted to its support in the manner we have already mentioned.

Residents of the beautiful valleys of this country, with every facility of furnishing information, should bear this in mind, the great object of the press is to enlighten the world respecting the soil on which it is established; in a youthful country, such as ours, little else is expected, yet very little is done to aid in the pursuit after general information, and though our country papers upon arriving in foreign lands are seized with avidity—we fear there is but little contained to interest the world abroad.

Could we secure by any reasonable pecuniary compensation, intelligent correspondents, residing in different parts of our country, most willingly, and gladly would we engage the services of such. This in the present state of the country is not possible, for thus far our efforts have been wanting success. None want to hazard the chance of personal aggrandizement, to aid others to fortune. There is nothing more easy, requiring less time, than writing an occasional "letter to the paper," and however deficient in style it may be, so long as the interesting truth is there, these productions are most acceptable.

Thus can every resident aid in the welfare of the country, and most materially in the support of the public press.

—We understand that an alteration has been made in the Record of Deeds in the Alcalde's office of this place. The slightest alteration seriously affects the rights of our citizens; it is therefore important that "honorable men" should be employed in that office. Who has been guilty of this enormous outrage? Who will explain?

The way it was done—"The Committee" do not appear to relish the joke of being out-manoeuvred by mere professional "typoers" and "inkballers." There is nothing wonderful in all this, but the way it was done, like all good jokes deserves publicity, and more, it may serve as an effective lesson to the slyest *reynard* of the press, not to count too confidently upon *quicks* from every egg under the hen. The truest recital is the best, and sure to tickle the fancy of the good humored. "Bucks have at ye" then without more ado.

The arrival of the Portsmouth brought news, if not of great moment, of liveliest interest, and thus was general intelligence, and for the people and the country press

must, of course, furnish it. Unfortunately for American citizens, it so happened one *web-footed judge* gathered the important into his possession, and with a view of overcoming the fixed mud of a community and creating favorable impressions, while he advanced the interest of a no less disrespected colleague of former and better days, he gave promise to the Committee press of this place, of the exclusive privilege to print and circulate, proffering his aid, even to the proof reader. The busy *B's* thus brought together, chuckled, and "thought the occasion lucky"—so did we. We remembered how our columns once exposed the lesser B. (*Baque G. or Baque, of beeves*) and preferring rather to rely upon the disposition of "kind patrons" than upon his honor of the *web-foot*, we did not renew our acquaintance.

On the evening of the arrival, *Mainspring* was put to work, and the community was fed a moderate quantity of *extra slop-news*, spiced with *typographical errors*, and retailed at the very reasonable price of a shilling a sheet. "The proceeds of which" says *Mainy* (we surmise) "went to the devil," for the purpose, perhaps, of allaying that old worthy's fear as to whether his claims upon the concern were valid. We gave the spicy specimen of forthcoming "might in matter," a perusal, in search, with other readers, after "the important." We sympathized with the *Duck of brilliants*, that his "professional calling" came between him and the embraces of god Morpheus, and it came forcibly upon us, how vastly the professions differ,—that of putting in repair by day the *lepine* and *patent-lever*, and putting out of repair, by unsuccessful nocturnal toiling, the great California "*lever*," moving the mental world."

And with the reading of this "extra" it ceased, save in one instance, to be of value. Our readers were to receive our apology and reason for non-publishment of the news, when a gentleman, who had obtained the only copy of Gen. Taylor's official despatch, and copied the same at the request of many friends, and without other motive in view than *his own* and *their* interestedness, kindly consented, upon our application, to leave their copy for publication, the original document, having been demanded, was through want of conveyance detained until the following morning, but placed into the hands of their printer, at least one hour sooner than the copy was procured by our office. We presented it the next day, to the chagrin of all the *Bucks* and *butts*, although the "successful operation" was at the expense of the "midnight oil."

The *Californian* seems to exult over the fact of our making an extract or two from its "extra," and overlooking the errors therein, sent them to press with a misspelt name, and otherwise incorrect. With like consistency we could cite as another instance, the copying of the Despatch from the columns of the "Star" into those of its contemporary. Our neighbor should be silent upon such delicate matters, and believe us, there is no occasion to "mark its wares," for every production of the office wears its mark, and generally remarked before an hour old. Per example—"nuf S-ed"—indisputably of *Mainspring* origin.

We fear for the shaking fabric, and would willingly accept the hand (not the fist) of good fellowship, did we believe mere friendship could build or even restore it to its former footing. As with the dying dolphin, every gasp discloses its real colors.

A new name now remains to complete the overthrow; we lament the threatening catastrophe, but the fates have willed its destruction, and what mortal shall pretend to arrest its progress? We of the "Stars," are upon the watch, but couldn't pretend to interpose.

Arrival of the Southampton—By a gentleman in from the Capitol, we are told that the long expected store ship, Southampton had arrived at that port. The evening's mail will probably bring everything received by her, and an "extra" on the reception will be issued from this office.

Burglary—One of the most daring and successful robberies ever attempted within the limits of the town, took place on Wednesday evening last. The window of a private apartment in Brown's Hotel, was forced up while the occupants were in another part of the house, and a chest broken open, and the contents, some \$3,000 in specie, carried off, and it is supposed, concealed. Of this sum, \$1,200 have been since recovered, found buried in the sand, in the suburbs of the town. The robbers have not as yet been apprehended.

His excellency, Gov. Mason, has arrived we learn at Monterey, in the U. S. sloop-of-war Dale, from San Pedro. No news.

At the request of a number of the most intimate friends of Capt Burros, we re-insert the beautiful composition of Mr. J. G. Whitaker, which appeared in the fourth number of our paper, and shortly after the event of his death.

A Tribute to the Lamented Burros.

Bring laurel to deck the brow of the brave,
Bring the flag of the star and the stripe,
Bring music to chant o'er the warrior's grave,
Who fell in the van of the fight,
Bring hearts to his low bed of earth,
That knew him, and treasured him here,
Who have met him in joy, and joined in his mirth;
But meet him at last with a tear.

His proud soul would not bear
The shame that envy strove to cast,
On him, whose first and dearest care
Was manhood's honor—to the last,
With upraised arms and gallant front—
With "*cheer and charge*" they ride,
And foremost in the battle's brunt,
Brave Burros fell, and died.

Then gather round his lowly bed,
With half mast flag, and muffled drum,
Pay honors to the gallant dead,
Come to a soldier's burial—come!
We'll write no epitaph of words,
We'll raise no stone on high;
But grave his name upon our swords,
Our watchword, and our battle cry.

—Our beautiful sister village of St. Joseph seems to enjoy equal notoriety with ourselves in matters of scientific thievery. A gentleman had his horse, saddle and pistols stolen from the door of a public inn in that place. Another man declares his *machetes* (saddle cover) was stolen from under him, although seated upon his horse and his horse in motion!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Some additional *Cat's paw* to undergo regular training prior to his "Honor's" departure for Quakerdelphia. If application should be made by those engaged at the "Star" Office, the highest wages will be given. Apply to *Mainspring* at this Office.

Now we did not suppose, until reading the above in the last *Californian*, that his honor was a *tool* or *cat's-paw* for *Mainspring*, as the proprietor is pleased to style himself, or any one else employed in the management of the paper. This seems like not only letting the *paw*, but *paw* herself out of the bag, for, according to the intimation a neighbor *Mainspring*, his honor has heretofore acted in that capacity, and will continue to do so until his departure for "Quakerdelphia." We do not pretend to be in possession of any correct information regarding the relationship existing between the ostensible publisher of the *Californian*, and his honor, but we do know that the position of the parties as stated in the above paragraph is reversed by Dame Rumor. Yet whether we can be justified in accrediting rumor,—so prevalent, now-a-days—is another consideration. In the articles of last week, reflecting upon us as conductor of a public journal, and upon a gentleman of high standing, who was unfortunately kind enough to furnish us, and through us the public with some important news, we thought we observed the *paw* protruding, and not as madam Rumor has it, but as *Mainspring* has intimated. Pray is *Puss* at liberty or not?

—Another parade of the seamen soldiery on Friday last. Another blow to humble Mexican pride, in prospect.

—Cold winds and heavy fogs throughout the past week; the usual indications, we presume, of a fast approaching and severe winter.

—The Portsmouth, sloop-of-war, sailed on Wednesday last for Monterey.

—Launch loads of apples, pears, and melons are continually arriving. Farmers are harvesting their wheat in abundant crops, and a scarcity of assistance is the general complaint.

At the supper given to Mr. Cushing in New Orleans the following toast was given:

"No peace with Mexico but a conquered peace."

Will some of our brethren of the press in the "white settlements" have the goodness to tell us how peace is to be conquered, from an enemy whilst war exists, we will translate any Mexican word for them in the lexicon.

The simple existence of war conquers peace. To conquer peace overcomes peace, and by overcoming it, we are the consequent. Now, in our humble opinion, the only way to bring about a peace is to conquer a war, and we think that the President, when he professes that it is his wish to bring about a peace should not talk about conquering one; for he is working in that case to no avail—the peace is already conquered, and "grim visaged war" rages instead.—*American Eagle*

A travelling acquaintance writes us from the rancho of Mr Robert Livermore, and the following is a part of his letter. It will be seen that Mr Rock, of Pueblo de San Jose, was not, as was feared, massacred, but escaped from Indian barbarity, by flight.

It is like meeting with an old friend I assure you, to come by chance in possession of your lively journal, after having wandered beyond 'humanity's reach,' and heard nothing of the world beyond the wilds. I arrived at this ranch on Sunday evening last, fatigued and a little disappointed at my want of success, and the perfidy of the Indian race in general, but a good supper, a kind host, and "the late paper," put me in better humor, and as you insisted upon my writing on every opportunity, I availed myself of this one, trusting that I shall see you ere you break the seal of another letter of mine.

I have hardly an item of news to communicate, save the fact that the Indians in the upper part of this valley are at war among themselves, and small parties of whites ranging the country are far from safe from attack at least. Your report that James Rock of San Jose fell victim to Indian barbarity, I am pleased to inform you is incorrect, he escaped, however most miraculously and is now, I understand, with his friends.

We have rumors here that the emigration is in the mountains of California, and an advance party already within the settlements; I think it not altogether improbable. It is time, high time, the emigrants were heard from, and we are awaiting the confirmation of the rumor. The weather is sultry, producing sickness to an unusual extent, and one of my companions, since my return from a back country, has been taken down, and rendered powerless.

I certainly never lived for a moment in a country so bounding with mosquitoes as that region watered by the San Joaquin and its tributaries, and I trust never again at this season of the year, may I be compelled to pass a night in that vicinity. The blanket is no protection, and I even believe they would penetrate, with their enormous bills, sheet iron or copper. We were five days tormented by them, and I assure you we suffered some, and nearly rejoiced, when their infernal humming ceased in our ears.

On our return from the Tawallomes, we fell in with wild Indians in great numbers, and on the morning of the 25th of July, about 3 o'clock, a concealed party sent a light of arrows into the camp, and made off on discovering no mischief being done. We pursued a short distance, but the rascals made good their escape, aided by darkness, while we returned to the camp. My "tramp" has been anything but pleasant, yet I have had the excellent opportunity of satisfying my curiosity regarding the valley of the San Joaquin, and which must be acknowledged the choicest garden of the country. The further you penetrate the interior of California, the more delighted you become with its general appearance, and you ever cease admiring the lavish hand of nature. I have botanical and geological collections to add to my store of curiosities. I shall be with you in a few days. Adios, TULE ROVER.

We make further extract from the work entitled "Scenes and Incidents in the Rocky Mountains," &c, which would replete with entertaining reading. The great natural curiosity, known to the trapper and passing emigrant Soda Spring, receives the following notice:

Fontaine qui Bouit, or the Boiling Fountain, is the one bestowed upon a considerable stream that heads near Pike's Peak, lat. 38 deg. 52 m. 10 sec. north, long. 105 deg. 22 m. 45 sec. west from Greenwich, and traces a southerly course till it unites with the Arkansas.

This name is derived from two singular springs, situated within a few yards of each other at the creek's head, one of which emit water in the form of vapor, accompanied with a hissing noise—the one strongly impregnated with sulphur and the other with soda.

The soda water is fully as good as any manufactured for special use, and sparkles and foams with equal effervescence. This spring, though at present cool, is said to have been formerly quite the reverse. Some twenty years since, the heat was sufficient to cook flesh in an hour's time, if submerged in its waters.

The Arapahos regard this phenomenon with awe, and venerate it as the manifestation of the immediate presence of the Great Spirit. They call it the Medicine Mountain, and seldom neglect to bestow their gifts upon it whenever opportunity is presented.

These offerings generally consist of robes, blankets, bows, knives, beads, moccasins, &c, which they throw into the water or hang upon the surrounding rocks. Sometimes a whole village will visit the place for the purpose of paying their united regard to this sacred fountain.

The scenery of the vicinity is truly magnificent. A few yards in width heads at the springs, over-arching which, from the west in almost perpendicular ascent, tower the lofty summits of Pike's Peak, piercing the clouds and reveling in eternal snow, at an altitude of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The valley opens eastward, and is walled in upon the east and left, at the mountains' base, by a stretch of fertile land, surmounted by oaks and stately pines; now and then an interval displaying a luxuriant growth of grass. The soil is a reddish loam, and very fertile. The trees which skirt the creek as it traces its way to the fountain are generally free from under-brush, and show almost as much regularity of position as if planted

by the hand of art. A lusty growth of vegetation is sustained among them to their very trunks, which is graced by wild flowers, that, during the summer months, invest the whole scene with an enchantment peculiar to itself.

The climate too is far milder in this than in adjoining regions, even of a more southern latitude. 'Tis here "summer first unfolds her robes, and here the longest fancies." The grass, continuing green the entire winter, here first feels the genial touch of spring. Snow seldom remains upon the ground to exceed a single day, even in the severest weather while the neighboring hills and prairies present their white mantlings for weeks in succession.

As the creek emerges from the mountains, it increases in size by the accession of several tributaries, and the valley also expands to a width of three or four miles, retaining for a considerable distance the distinguishing traits before described.

The vicinity affords an abundance of game, among which are deer, sheep, bear, antelope, elk, and buffalo, together with turkeys, geese, ducks, grouse, mountain-fowls, and rabbits.

Affording as it does, such magnificent and delightful scenery; such rich stores for the supply of human wants, both to please the taste and enrapture the heart, so heaven-like in its appearance and character, it is no wonder the untutored savage reveres it as the place wherein the Good Spirit delights to dwell, and hastens with his free-will offerings to the strange fountain, in the full belief that its bubbling waters are the more immediate impersonation of Him whom he adores.

But there are other scenes adjoining this, that demand a passing notice. A few miles above Fontaine qui Bouit, and running parallel with the eastern base of the mountain range, several hundred yards removed from it, a wall of coarse red granite (quite friable and constantly abrading) towers to a varied height of from fifty to three hundred feet.

This wall is formed of immense strata, planted vertically and not exceeding eight feet in thickness, with frequent openings—so arranged as to describe a complete line.

The soil in which they appear is of a reddish loam, almost entirely destitute of other rock, even to their very base.

This mural tier is isolated, and occupies its prairie site in silent majesty, as if to guard the approaches to the stupendous monuments of nature's handiwork that form the background, disclosing itself to the beholder for a distance of more than thirty miles.

In remarking Indian superstition, in another part of the volume, the following anecdote is related.

The Blackfeet generally are accounted brave, though instances have been known of three or four whites defeating large parties of them. On one occasion, three trappers fell into an ambuscade of these Indians, and two of them were instantly shot from their horses, but the third was left untouched, and spurring his animal to the height of its speed, broke through the whole throng and was soon out of reach.

Four mounted Indians immediately started in pursuit, and gained rapidly upon him until they came within shooting distance, when the lone trapper turned upon them, and with his double-barrel rifle picked off two of their number, and again fled.

Confident of securing their intended victim, now that they supposed his fire-arms were uncharged, the remaining two hurried after him, and in a few moments were within range of pistol-shot. The trapper then again halted, and the discharge of a pistol brought the third to the ground.

Drawing forth a second from his belt, the work of slaughter would have been completed, had not the terrified savage, in his turn, fled with the utmost precipitancy. The trapper pursued, but was far in the rear when the Blackfeet regained his comrades, and hurriedly exclaimed:

"Haste, ye! flee! It was the Big Medicine we pursued, and at his word three of our warriors breathe not, and of four I only have escaped." His single medicine-iron twice spoke the death-word, and at the same time; then with his pipe-stem he bade a third one go to the Spirit Land; and as he drew forth his butcher-knife to shoot me, I had fled beyond reach, that I might tell you how to escape! Haste, ye! flee! It is the Big Medicine that comes from you! Flee lest he kills us all!"

Following his advice, the astonished savages immediately fled with the greatest consternation, fully persuaded it was their only mode of escaping from certain destruction at the hands of the Big Medicine!

Iowa.—From the St. Louis Republican we learn that an act was passed at the late session of the Iowa Legislature to remove the seat of government from Iowa City, where it has been located for some years and a State house erected, but not finished, at the expense of the United States. The State house is to be given to the new State university. It is supposed that the seat of government will be located on the Racoon Fork of the Des Moines river. Three gentlemen are appointed to select the site. They are also appointed to select five sections of land donated by Congress to the State for the completion or erection of public buildings. An election is to be held on the first Monday of April for district judge.

What if friend Robert Parker's well-arranged market does stand in the middle of the street? he always has a variety of meats on hand with which to supply the place.

Naval Heroes of the United States.—War was declared in June, 1812. Peace was signed at Ghent December 24, 1814, and proclaimed by the President, February 19, 1815.

There were 15 naval actions between British and American vessels of war. In eleven battles, fought by single ships, the Americans conquered; in four only the British triumphed, two of which were by single ships, viz. Chesapeake, of 47 guns, taken by the Shannon, 52; and the Argus, 16 guns, taken by the Pelican, 20. The other two captures were two to one and four to one against us. During the war there were captured from the British, on the ocean, 3 frigates and 15 sloops of war and smaller ships; and on the lakes 13, several of them frigates and sloops.

The whole number captured by the Americans were 31. The British took from us and destroyed, at navy yards, but 23 armed vessels, viz: 3 frigates—Chesapeake, President and Essex—12 sloops and gun brigs, and 8 schooners.

Of the commanders who fought the naval battles, there have died—

Decatur, who took the Macedonian, October 23, 1812. Bainbridge, who took the Java, Dec. 29th, 1812. Lawrence, who took the Peacock Feb. 1813. Burrows, who took the Boxer, Sep. 1813. Blakely, who took the Reindeer, June, 1814, also the Avon, Sept., 1814.

Com. Perry, of the Lawrence. Almy, of the Somers; Cocklin of the Tigress; Senatt, of the Porcupine, and Jesse D. Elliot of the Warren, of Commodore Perry's squadron.

Macdonough, of the Saratoga, and Henley, of the Eagle, of Com. Macdonough's squadron, that captured the four British vessels on Lake Champlain, Sept. 11th, 1814.

Allen, of the Argus, taken by the Pelican, 1813. Com. Isaac Hull, who took the Guerriere, August, 1812, who died in Jan. 1844.

David Porter, who took the Alert, August, 1812, and fought the ship Phoebe and Cherub at Valparaiso in 1814, died at Constantinople in 1844, and was buried at the foot of the flag-staff at the navy yard, Philadelphia.

The surviving naval commanders in the last war who achieved victories, are—

Jacob Jones, who took the Frolic, in 1812.

Lewis Warrington, who took the Epervier.

Charles Stewart, who took the Levant and Cyane with the Constitution, in 1815.

D. Turner, who commanded the Scorpion.

DEED.—Friday Aug. 20th, Mr. JOHN FINCH, many years resident of California. The funeral will take place on Sunday morning next at ten o'clock, from his late residence. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVED

August 17.—The brig Prima Vera, Stenner, from Monterey.

SAILED

August 18.—The U. S. ship Portsmouth, Montgomery, for Monterey. The Mt. Vernon, Given for Sandwich Islands.

IN PORT

U. S. Razee Independence, Lavalett. U. S. Frigate Congress, Livingston. Ship Confederacion, Jones. Ship Maria Helena, Kerphy. The Georgiana, Kelley. Bar. Tasso, Lindsley. Bark Whiton, Getson. Brig Laura Ann, Thomas. Sch. Com Stockton, Young. Sch. Julia, Selden. Brig Francisca, McClurg. Brig Santa Cruz, Lowe. Brig Prima Vera, Stenner.

NOTICE.

In consequence of an editorial article, in the CALIFORNIAN of the 24th ult., in relation to the conduct of Capt. MADDON, "commander of the Middle District during the war troubles below," commending him for his personal liberality in "buying arms and paying money for government dues," &c, I wish to remark, as I find I am not on the list of the meritorious, that if he has settled all claims of that Division in the manner he has those of the undersigned, they must have scarcely touched the gentleman's purse, although he has obtained of me, (as he says,) duplicate receipts. He know his due bill directed to Mr Green, of Monterey, had not been honored by an acceptance. JAMES S. LINN.

August 21, 1847.

Late a Volunteer.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS, will be received at this office until September 10th, for supplying barley for the use of the United States; in the northern part of California for the ensuing year.

It is to be delivered in San Francisco, and it is supposed that not less than 3,000 bushels will be required under the contract.

Cash will be paid upon delivery.

JOSEPH L. FOLSOM

Capt. & Asst. Q. Master, U. S. A.

Quartermaster's Office,
San Francisco, Aug. 18th 1847.

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A friend has handed us the following piece for publication. It is one of the late and favorite songs of those much admired vocalists, the Hutchinson Family, and sung with much feeling and effect.

THE DEAD BROTHER.

BY JOHN AUGUSTUS SHERA.

It is a sad and fearful thing,
While sailing on life's tide,
To lose in manhood's glorious spring
A brother from our side;
To wake at morn, and kneel beside
Your bed in thankful prayer,
And look around with look profound,
But find no brother there
Oh! the brother, the lost fond brother,
The one like whom,
From birth to tomb,
We ne'er can find another.

And then before our friends to stand;
One friend of theirs the loss,
And know their hearts to ours expand
To soften our distress;
And then to think what he can feel,
If feel he can above,
To read your thoughts, and note your zeal
On his bright looks of love,
Oh! the brother &c.

Oh! blame us not if thus we speak,
Nor blame if thus we sing;
Where should the heart's best feelings break
If not from out its spring?
And you have been a joy to us,
Your friendship is our pride,
Then blame not if we sorrow thus,
A brother from our side,
Oh! the brother, &c.

CURIOSITY OF A FRENCHMAN.—Nothing is more characteristic of your true Frenchman than his irrepressible curiosity which he will often gratify at the expense of danger, and sometimes at the risk of his life. In matters of science, by the way, this peculiarity of the grand nation has been of great service to mankind. A friend relates a story pleasantly illustrative of this insatiable national impulse. A young Parisian lawyer, accustomed only to French breakfasts, arriving in the morning at Dover on his way to London, was surprised to find a robust John Bull seated at a small side table, loaded with meats and accompaniments. He surveyed him attentively for a moment or two, and then began to soliloquize in an undress rehearsal of the sparse English at his command.

"Mon dieu!" said he, "can it be possible zat gentillhomme is ete hees breakfast? Nevare mind; I shall, I sink I shall ask heem. Monsieur I am stranger, vill you have the politeness to tell me wezzar zat is you breakfast or your denay what you eat?"

John rises with indignation, his cheeks distended with a large portion of his substantial meal, and is about to resent what he deems an affront; but discretion gets the better of valor, and he sets down again to resume his meal. The Frenchman paces the floor dubiously for some minutes, until his enhanced curiosity overcomes his temporary timidity, when he again accosts the sharp-set son of "perfidious Albion."

"Sare, if you knew de reezon wherfor I require for know wezzar zat is your brekfast or you denay wat you ete, you would 'av ze politnesse to tell me immediate, and sans offence."

John was silent, as before, but his face actually glowed with excitement and suppressed passion. All these evidences of displeasure, however, were lost upon the curious traveller, who once more addressed his unwilling witness, and this time fairly brought him to the use of his speech; for he rose in great anger, accused the Frenchman of having insulted him; a blow followed, and a duel was the "net purport and upshot" of the affair. Had the Frenchman's curiosity been more steady-handed; but destiny had willed it otherwise. Bull's bullet pierced him, and the wound was decided mortal. Englishmen are seldom ill-tempered upon a full stomach; our hero relented; he was filled with remorse at having shot a poor fellow on so slight a provocation, and was most anxious to make amends for his fault.

"My friend," said he to the dying man, "it grieves me much that I should have been so rash

as to lose my temper in so trifling a matter, and if there is any way in which I can oblige you, rest assured you have only to name it, and I will faithfully perform your last request.

"Vill you my fren, zen" said his victim, writhing in the agonies of death, "and if you will be so kind as to tell me wezzar zat was your brekfast or your denay wat you ete, I shall den die ver' much content!"—[Knickerbocker.

NEWSPAPER CONTRIBUTORS.—Perhaps there is no class more peculiar and distinctive than your newspaper contributors. They are all alike, and the description of one is the draft of all. In the first place, the article they write is perfect;—absolutely there is no flaw in it. Secondly, there is nothing so interesting, so intensely interesting as their own piece. Thirdly, the editor must be in an agony of delight at the reception of so great a treasure, and the whole office should go into ecstasies without delay, on account thereof. Fourthly, every thing must be thrust aside immediately that this splendid effusion is received.—Texas news, foreign news, general news, news of all kinds, must be dropped without hesitation.—Fifthly, there must not be the shadow, the least particle of an error about the print, let the copy be what it may. The compositor must know, not only what is written but what was intended to be written, and all about it. Sixthly, it must occupy the most conspicuous place in the whole newspaper—must be A. No. 1.—[Boston Statesman.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE,

Kept by E. P. Jones.

This Establishment, having been recently enlarged to double its former size, repaired throughout and neatly fitted up, is now prepared for the reception of boarders and transient persons. The Table will be constantly supplied with every variety to be had in the country. To the Establishment is attached a Bar and Billiard Table; the Bar will contain, as heretofore, every variety of the best wines and liquors brought to the market.

August 3, 1847 32 tf

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, RICHARD B. MASON, Colonel 1st Regiment of Dragoons, United States Army, and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby appoint JACOB R. SNYDER, Land Surveyor in the Middle Department of Upper California.

Done at Monterey, the Capital of California, this the 29th day of July, 1847, and the 72d of the Independence of the United States.

R. B. MASON,

Col. 1st Dragoons, and Governor of California.

VICE CONSULADO DE ESPANA EN CALIFORNIA.

EL infrascrito, recuerda a los Espanoles de su Distrito, que aun no se hayan presentado en este Vice Consulado, a matricularse, la obligacion que les impone su ciudadania de cumplir con esta formalidad, pues de lo contrario, perderan apoyo e intervencion.

CESARIO LATAILLADE, V. CONSUL.

Monterey, Julio 12, de 1847.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons, having Spanish titles to lots of land in the town of San Francisco, who have not complied with the conditions required in their deeds, are hereby required to present themselves before the Alcalde in San Francisco, with their titles, on or before the first day of September, A. D. 1847, as their lots have been denounced.

GEORGE HYDE, 1st Alcalde.

San Francisco, July 10, 1847.

AVISO PUBLICO.

Todos las personas que tienen titulos Mexicanos por algunos solares en el pueblo de San Francisco o Yerba Buena quienes no han cumplido con las condiciones que piden las leyes, para que vengan con el Alcalde con sus titulos, a San Francisco, en el dia primero de Septiembre 1847, o antes por que los solares se han denunciado.

GEORGE HYDE, 1 Alcalde.

San Francisco, Julio 10 de 1847.



B. R. BUCKELEW, respectfully informs the citizens of California that he has located permanently in the Town of San Francisco, for the purpose of pursuing his profession. WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, and all other fine metallic work, repaired in the best manner, and on terms proportional with general prices in California. Business entrusted through a friend, will be attended to the same as with the person proper. WATCH-GLASSES and KEYS fitted. Cash invariably required, except otherwise previously understood.

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WARD & SMITH

HAVE just received by recent arrivals,
White & Brown Cotton,
Rich Prints,
Muslins—Printed & Embroidered,
Blue Mantua,
Blue Drills,
Hardware & Cutlery of all kinds,
Ready Made Clothing, (thick and thin,)
Boots & Shoes,
Pickles,
Rum, Brandy & Aguardiente,
Rigging of all kinds,
Canvases—various No's.
California & Muscat Wines,
Molasses,
Flour,
Pimento & Pepper,
Sugar & Coffee,
Scotch Ale (superior quality "Tennets")
Salmon,
Iron, (English & Russia,)
Anchors, (All sizes.)
All of which they offer at Reduced Prices at the Store in Montgomery Street 20-1f

GELTSON & CO,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS

ON HAND, an assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing. Blacksmith's Forges, Hais, Caps, Stoves, &c., a part of the cargo of the Barque Warren, direct from New York. For sale low for cash or hides,
Store in Montgomery St., on the Beach. [26-1f

ROBERT A. PARKER.

ADOBE STORE.

OFFERS for sale on the most reasonable terms the following merchandize, received per late arrivals.

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Twilled red flannel shirts; white cotton do; blanket mole skin cape and pants; summer do & do; vests; jackets; pea coats (blue & green); sattinett pants; blue & brown drills; brown sheeting, narrow & wide; twill stripes; blue checks; prints, assorted colors; brown cotton half hose; ladies black long hose; woolen half hose; silk & cotton hdkfs.; spool cotton, cotton thread, line do; assorted collars; shirt buttons; suspenders; bleached sheeting; net purses, &c. &c.

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Port & claret wines; brandy, very superior; brand fruits, assorted.

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Green & black tea; coffee, sugar, rice, molasses, up, box raisins, pepper, mustard, catsup, olives, pickles, assorted, sardines, spices assorted, olive oil and salaz.

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Panama hats, fur do, & wool do; boots assorted; handkerchiefs; children's shoes; cloth & glazed caps; lamp wick; corn brooms; patent pails; looking glass window glass assorted sizes; globe lanterns; candle powder & blasting do; shot assorted sizes & pig lead; white wash brushes, counter do, scrubbing do, & hair rack combs; cigars; grind stones and fixings; oil; cane and wood bottom chairs; ploughs & wags; blacking & glue; lucifer matches; fine and coarse crockery assorted; demijohns; clay pipes &c. &c.
San Francisco, August 7, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED, per Brig "Euphonia," and forwarded by W. H. DAVIS, (at the old stand) No. 2, Montgomery street, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, TIN WARE and HARDWARE, for Sale for Cash or approved credit.

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San Francisco, July 10, 1847.

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A Splendid Rancho known as the property of Don Joaquin Gomez, situated thirty miles from Monterey near St. Johns. It contains three leagues of excellent pasture land, capable of feeding 5,000 head of cattle.

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The California Star.

VOL. 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 28, 1847.

NO. 34.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Devoted to the Liberties and Interests of the

PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL BRANNAN

TERMS

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A CARD.

JASPER O'FARRELL, Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, by appointment of Col. R. B. Mason, Gov. of California. Office in Portsmouth Square.
San Francisco, July 17, 1847.

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HAVE just received a new assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES consisting of
Cloths, Casimeres, Pantaloon stuffs of various kinds, Drills; Prints, brown and white cotton; Tickings, &c. &c. Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Columbia River Flour, Gin, Agnolientes, Ale, London Porter, Table and Coarse Salt, Sardines, Olives, &c. &c. Hollow Ware, Iron and Steel, which they offer low for Cash or Hides, in Montgomery st.
San Francisco, August 5, 1847

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1847

[For the California Star.]

Statistics of San Francisco.

The town of San Francisco, (*Yerba Buena*), is situated on the west side of the great Bay of the same name, and on the northern point of the peninsula which lies between the southern portion of the Bay and the Pacific Ocean. It is about four miles from the narrows or straits by which you enter the Bay from the sea. The immediate site of the present town is an indentation or cove in the western shore of the Bay, directly in front of which, and at the distance of about two miles, lies a large island called *Yerba Buena Island*. From the water's edge the land rises gradually for more than half a mile to the west and southwest, until it terminates in a range of hills of five hundred feet in height at the back of the town. To the north of the town is an immense bluff, (or rather, three in one,) more than five hundred feet high, which comes down to the water's edge with precipitous sides of from twenty to one hundred feet in height. In front of this bluff is the best anchorage ground, the bottom being good, and the high land protecting shipping from the full blast of the westerly winds which prevail so constantly during the summer season. Between this bluff and the hills above mentioned there is a small and nearly level valley which connects with a smaller cove about a mile nearer the ocean. The bluff forms the northwestern boundary of the cove, and the eastern boundary is another bluff called the *Rincon*, but of only about fifty feet in height. To the south and southwest of this last mentioned point, there is a succession of low sand hills covered with a dense growth of shrubby trees peculiar to the country.

The town plot as recently laid out and surveyed by Mr. Jasper O'Farrell, fronts upon the cove, taking in the high bluff before mentioned and the *Rincon*, and extending about three quarters of a mile from north to south, and two miles from east to west, thus embracing about one and a half square miles. From the water the streets run to the top of the range of hills in the rear of the town, and these streets are crossed at right angles by others running parallel to the water. The squares thus formed are divided into lots of three different sizes, viz:

1st *Beach and water lots*. The lots comprised in this designation are those situated between high and low water mark. They are sixteen and a half varas* in width of front, and fifty varas deep. These lots were surveyed and offered for sale at public auction by order of Gen Kearny when he was governor of the Territory. There are about four hundred and fifty of them, of which about two hundred were disposed of at the sale in July. They brought prices ranging from fifty dollars to six hundred dollars. One quarter of the purchase money was required to be paid at the time of sale, a second quarter in six months thereafter, a third quarter in six months more, and the fourth and last in six months more—the unpaid balance bearing ten per cent interest from the date of the sale. About four-fifths of these lots are entirely under water at flood tide, and will therefore require much improvement before they can yield a revenue to the holders; still, they are beyond question the most valuable property in the town.

2d *Fifty vara lots*. The principal part of the town is laid out in lots of this class. They are of fifty varas depth and front, and six of them make a square. There are now surveyed about seven hundred of this description, of which number four hundred, or perhaps four hundred and fifty, have been sold. These lots are sold at private sale by the *Alcalde* at a fixed price for each. The price established by law is \$12 for the lot, to which is to be added the office fees for deed and recording, \$3.62 1-2, making in all \$15.62 1-2. The conditions of sale are, that the purchaser shall fence the lot and build a house upon it within one year from the day of purchase. If he fail to do this, the lot and improvements revert to the town.

3d *One hundred vara lots*. The eastern portion of the town is laid out in lots one hundred varas square. This is the largest class, and embraces that part of the town plot which will probably be the last to be improved by purchasers. There are about one hundred and thirty lots of this size, and probably sixty of these are still unsold. These are also disposed of by the *Alcalde* at private sale, at \$25 per lot. The cost of deed and recording is \$3.62 1-2, making the whole cost of one of these lots \$28.62 1-2. The conditions of sale are the same as for the fifty vara lots. The sales of both classes are only for cash at the time of purchase.

The proceeds of the sales of all these lots go into the town treasury, to assist in defraying the necessary municipal expenses. Thus far they have been found more than sufficient for this purpose, and these receipts will probably

*A vara is a Spanish yard; i. e. about 33 1-3 inches English measure.

preclude the necessity for taxation for a short time to come.

The streets in the oldest part of the town are only about sixty feet in width. Those in the more recent surveys are seventy-five and eighty, with one broad Avenue one hundred and ten feet wide. It is a source of regret that any street should have been less than eighty feet in width.

There was originally a municipal regulation under which the fifty and hundred vara lots were sold, which prohibited any man from purchasing more than one lot. Notwithstanding the object of this regulation was clearly manifest, some few speculators managed, by buying in other men's names, to get quite a number of lots each into their possession, with the avowed intention of holding them at such prices as would enable them to reap a fortune. Such proceedings are certainly detrimental to the interests of the community, however much they may advance individuals, and it is deeply to be regretted that the provisions of so wise and beneficent a regulation should thus be defeated. Since the greater portion of the centrally located lots in the plot have been sold, this regulation has been annulled by the *Alcalde* and town council. It is certainly a matter of doubt whether such a proceeding will have a beneficial tendency.

In connection with the preceding remarks permit me to lay before your readers some statistics relative to the number and character of the population who compose the new village, but eventual city, of San Francisco. They were collected in the latter part of June, 1847, during short intervals of leisure from public duties, but from various and unavoidable causes their classification and publication has been delayed until the present time.

The following Table shows the total number of inhabitants, the sex and age of the whites, and the sex of the Indians, Sandwich Islanders and Negroes, viz:

Whites,	Males	Females	Total.
Under 5 y's of age,	28	23	51
Over 5 y's of age, and under 10,	18	14	32
" 10 " " " " 15,	10	14	24
" 15 " " " " 20,	11	11	22
" 20 " " " " 25,	29	15	44
" 25 " " " " 30,	54	19	73
" 30 " " " " 40,	61	19	80
" 40 " " " " 50,	20	10	30
" 50 " " " " 60,	12	3	15
" 60 " " " " 70,	2		2
" 70 " " " " 80,	2		2
Total whites,	247	123	375
Indians, (of different ages,)	26	8	34
S. Islanders, (of different ages)	39	1	40
Negroes, (of different ages,)	9	1	10
Total,	321	133	459

I have no very satisfactory means of judging of the increase of population within the year last past, but the facts I possess render it certain that the increase has been at least one hundred per cent. Of course, the whole of this increase was by emigration.

To form a correct idea of the energy, enterprise and capability of the white inhabitants, the reader should not fail to note that thirteen-fifteenths, or more than four-fifths, of the white population are less than forty years of age, and more than one half are between the ages of twenty and forty. It will also be perceived by a glance at the table that the number of white males and females are nearly the same under the age of twenty, whilst above that age the males are nearly as three to one.

To give a clearer view of the composition of the white population, the succeeding statement of the places of birth is given, viz:

Born in Canada,	5	Born in New Zealand	1
" " California,	38	" " Peru,	1
" " other Mex'n dep'ts	2	" " Poland,	1
" " Chili,	2	" " Russia,	1
" " Denmark,	1	" " S. Islands	1
" " England,	22	" " Scotland,	1
" " France,	3	" " Sweden,	1
" " Germany,	27	" " Switzerland,	6
" " Ireland,	14	" " U. States,	228
" " Malta,	1	" " West Indies,	1
" " New Holland,	1	" " at Sea,	4

Of the number stated above as born in California, eight are children of emigrant parents. The others are Californians proper; and they, with two others born in other Departments of Mexico, (in all thirty-two,) constitute the entire Mexican population. Of the whole number, (a fact that will at once strike the reader,) three-fifths are from the United States. Not only is this true, but probably at least another fifth, including Scotch, Irish, and German emigrants, have reached this country after residing for a time in the United States.

The educational memoranda which have been collected give these results, viz:

No. who can read and write,	273
No. who can read, but not write,	13
No. who cannot read or write,	89

From this it appears that the number who cannot read or write bears a very near relation to the number of inhabitants under ten years of age. A fact not to be wondered at when we reflect that there is but one school teacher in the place, and that the town has as yet failed to erect a building suitable for the purposes of education.

The occupations or professions of the white males are as follows:

Ministers,	1	Gunsmiths,	2
Doctors,	3	Hotel keepers,	3
Lawyers,	3	Laborers,	20
Surveyors,	2	Masons,	4
School Teachers,	1	Merchants,	11
Agriculturists,	11	Minors,	1
Bakers,	7	Morocco case makers,	1
Blacksmiths,	6	Navigators, (inland,)	6
Brewers,	1	" (ocean,)	1
Brickmakers,	6	Painters,	1
Butchers,	7	Printers,	6
Cabinet makers,	2	Saddlers,	1
Carpenters,	26	Shoemakers,	4
Cigar makers,	1	Silversmiths,	1
Clerks,	13	Tailors,	4
Coopers,	3	Tanners,	2
Gardeners,	1	Watchmakers,	1
Grocers,	5	Weavers,	1

The Indians, Sandwich Islanders, and Negroes, who compose nearly one-fifth of the whole population of the town, are mostly employed as servants and porters. Some of the Indians are very expert in the manufacture of sun-dried bricks, (*adobes*) and in the erection of houses from them. The Sandwich Islanders are mostly employed as boatmen in navigating the Bay, and they are said to be very serviceable in the business. Some few of the Sandwich Islanders read, and two or three can both read and write their own language. Occasionally there will an Indian be found who had been learned during the existence of the Missions to read, but such instances are rare. They are, for the most part, an idle, intemperate race, laboring only to procure the means for gratifying their passion for rum and *monte*. Some of the Indians are considered by persons having them as their property, and I am told, though I have never known of such a case, that there have been instances of the sale and transfer of them from one person to another. As there is no necessity for such an institution as slavery in this country, and as most of the emigrants who come here, are educated to respect every human being's rights, there can be no doubt that such practices, if they ever did exist, will soon become obsolete. The few Negroes who reside here are from the United States, and are as intelligent as is usual among the free Negroes of the north.

An attempt was made in collecting the foregoing information to ascertain the amount of capital invested in the various pursuits and occupations. The results obtained were so meagre that it is not deemed of importance to lay them before the public. The truth is, the most of the capital possessed by the great majority of the inhabitants has been employed in purchasing lots and improving them by the erection of fences and buildings. There is, though, a large amount of money employed in mercantile pursuits, and many small sums in other occupations. That the public may be enabled to form some conclusions on this subject, the following statement of the number of offices and places of business is submitted, viz.

Apothecary shops,	1	Gunsmith's shops,	1
Bakeries,	3	Hotels,	2
Blacksmith shops,	2	Mills, (horse power,)	1
Butcher shops,	3	" (wind,)	1
Cabinet maker's shops,	1	Printing Offices,	2
Carpenter's shops,	2	Shoemaker's shops,	1
Cigar maker's shops,	1	Stores,	8
Cooper shops,	2	Tailor shops,	2
Groceries,	7	Watchmaker's shops,	1

During the year elapsed previous to the thirtieth of June, 1847, there were built in the town thirty houses. Most of these structures are indeed but poor affairs, yet they constitute an important item when taken as an index of the enterprise and improvement which the town exhibits. Since June, and up to the present time, (two months) there have been built, (or are in process of erection) at least twenty houses. There can be no better evidence of the rapid improvement of the place than this single fact.

In conclusion, I cannot suppress a desire to say that San Francisco is destined to become the great commercial emporium of the north Pacific coast. With the advantages of so fine a harbor, and the enterprise of so hardy and intelligent a race of pioneers, it can scarcely be otherwise. Notwithstanding these conclusions are so obvious, I have heard it asserted that Monterey is destined to outstrip it. That Monterey can never surpass San Francisco, I think the following view will clearly establish. 1. San Francisco has a safer and more commodious harbor than Monterey. 2. The waters of the Bay afford an easy method of communication and a facile means of transportation between the town and the hundred lateral valleys which surround the Bay, and which are destined soon to become granaries and hives of plenty. 3. It also has a ready means of communication by water with the rich and large valleys of the San Joaquin, the Sacramento, and the American Fork, as all of these rivers are tributaries to the Bay. So far as my information goes, Monterey, although it has a fine country at its back, has none of the facilities for reaching and transporting the products of that country which San Francisco possesses in regard to the country which surrounds it. This, it seems to me, allowing all other things to be equal, would give to San Francisco an insuperable advantage.

But it is urged that there are situations upon this Bay which afford better advantages for the building of a great

city than the site of San Francisco. Santa Clara, a place situated at the southern extremity of the Bay, and some sixty miles from the Ocean, is named as one of them. I cannot believe it necessary to enter into any serious argument to prove the falsity of such an idea. So far from Santa Clara becoming the rival of San Francisco, it will be one of its tributaries, and the beautiful and prolific valley in which is situated will yield us an annual tribute of the richest products of the earth.

Great efforts are being made to establish a settlement at the straits of Carquinez, on the north side of the Bay, and some thirty miles from San Francisco. I have even heard it given out that that position will rival this town. I have no doubt, though I judge entirely from what I have heard said, that there will evidently be a town there of considerable size and importance; but the supposition that San Francisco will suffer from competition with *Benicia city* is absurd and preposterous. It is undoubtedly true, as contended, that ships of a large class can go up the Bay as far as that place, or even farther; but that, of course, is no reason that they will go there. On the contrary, if the wants of commerce are supplied, (as they will be,) by San Francisco, within four or five miles of the Ocean, to what purpose should ships go thirty or sixty miles into the Bay?

This article would be incomplete if I failed to mention the fact that there are two weekly newspapers printed in this place. They are called "The California Star," and "The Californian," and though of small size they are deserving of the support and confidence of the community. They are both printed in English with an occasional article and advertisement in Spanish. The "Star" was originally begun here, and has now reached its thirty-fourth number. The "Californian" was published at Monterey for more than thirty weeks, when it was discontinued and removed to this place. On its re-appearance here it was enlarged and its typographical appearance much improved. It has now reached the fifteenth number of the second series, and has the honor of being the first paper ever published in California. The "Star" is published by Samuel Brannan, Esq., formerly a publisher of some note in the city of New-York. The "Californian" was first published by Robert Semple, Esq., but since its removal to this place it has been purchased, and is now published, by B. R. Buckelew, Esq.

It is proper to remark, to prevent misunderstanding, that the preceding census does not include the officers or soldiers of the detachment of the Seventh Regiment of New-York Volunteers stationed here.

I intended to make some remarks relative to the climate and general health of the place, before closing this communication, but it has already reached so great a length that I will not trespass longer on the patience of printer or reader. Besides this, the facts which I possess, embrace only some five months, and are therefore so incomplete that correct and satisfactory conclusions can scarcely be drawn from them.

E. G.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE—A widower at Camden who was not very young, became smitten with a young and beautiful girl, and married her. A short time after, the son of this man by a former wife, became also in love, not with a younger person, but with the mother of the father's new wife, a widow lady still in the bloom of life. He offered himself, and soon the young man and the widow were united in the bonds of matrimony, so that in consequence of these two connections, a father became the son-in-law of his own son, and the wife not only the daughter-in-law of her own son-in-law, but still more, the daughter-in-law of her own daughter, while the husband of the latter is the father-in-law of his own mother-in-law, and father-in-law to his own father. Singular confusion may arise, if children should spring from these peculiar marriages.

Fouriersonism, like many other 'projects in theory, has proved altogether a failure in practice, and we are not aware that there is now in existence any of the several associations, which were formed under the plan of the French Philosopher, Fourier. An association of some 400 was formed at Clarkson, in the county of Monroe, which has been entirely broken up, producing much misery and suffering among the members, most of whom were poor people. Another association was formed at Hopewell, in the county of Ontario, near the Railroad. This also has been broken up, to the entire ruin of its members; the dilapidated walls of its half finished "Phalanx" edifice, may be seen by the traveller as he passes by on the cars.

Men and women were never designed to live together like bees in a hive; on the contrary, it is a law of their nature, that they should separate and live together in pairs or families. It is an old saying, and a true one which the Fourier Philosophers might have learned from any old woman, that there never was a house large enough for even two families, much less for a whole "Phalanx."—*Batavia Spirit of the Times*.

Revolutionary Soldiers—The Ohio Legislature at its last session, enacted that each revolutionary soldier residing within the State, and recognized as such by the Government, shall be entitled to hold, exempt from taxation, property to the amount of five hundred dollars.

DEATH OF MONROE EDWARDS—Col. Monroe Edwards, whose crimes have given him a reputation far more wide than enviable, died at the Sing Sing State prison at an early hour on Friday morning. He has been declining in health ever since his incarceration, but for the last two years he has failed so perceptibly as to cause general remark among those acquainted at the prison. His disease, it is said, was consumption.—[*N. Y. Herald*]

The Freedom of the Press—Since the commencement of this paper we have witnessed with regret, on more than one occasion, a disposition to interrupt its progress, on the part of certain functionaries of the Government here. We have regretted the manifestation of such a disposition the more, as we are well assured that neither our Government at home, nor the higher authorities of the Territory, countenance, in the slightest degree, the least attempt to abridge the freedom of the press.

Now, we are well aware that plain-dealing would be but to enter at once into the exposition of the conduct of such, who, clothed with a "little brief authority," attempt, or threaten an attempt, to fetter the free press, and thus trample down the dearest rights of the nation which they profess to serve, but we have hitherto studiously avoided every expression of a tendency to wound the feelings of innocence, and it would seem that this mild conception of duty has been sadly misapplied, and that in the lieu of producing harmony where discord prevailed, it has had the effect of reviving the disposition to check the utterance of what may lead to an inquiry of matters of public concern, and threats of interposition in case of continuance. All this is unnecessary. threats are of no avail, and force to destroy the freedom of the press remains yet to be resorted to.

We have so far labored to sustain the dignity of the press, even in a conquered province. Our future course, our readers may rest assured, shall in nothing deviate from the independence which has marked our former one. We may expose, and we may preserve silence, but we will not be intimidated. We shall especially reserve for ourselves the liberty of judging between good and evil, and when, as heretofore, our efforts directed to the public weal, expose corruptions, we cannot suffer 'our delicacy of feeling' to overcome our sense of duty.

Contributing—It cannot be offered, by those feeling in the least inclined to sustain the press, as an apology for the inexcusable neglect in this line, that conveyances are wanting for the transmittal of letters to the press even when prepared, for after this fashion of reasoning the press could declare its inability to furnish the country with the news of the week, for its location is upon the sea coast, and at a distance from the regular routes of travel. Let it never be urged that distance overcomes the disposition to aid in the progressment of the country's good. Not a ranch or a residence but is in possession of facile means of communication with the coast. Not at all erroneous is this assertion, and to alay any surprise which it may occasion, the bare fact, that at all seasons, "lads and tallow" find their way thither without any serious difficulty is only to be mentioned. It is illustrative of the predominant passion in *Californianized Yankees*, however, and how absorbing is this selfish "love of gain."

And that the most distant spot of habited land is included in this range of travel is too well known. Here we have almost daily arrivals from every portion of the country, and by the frequent departures, the press has ever an opportunity of supplying regularly its subscribers with the news of the day, and the only care requisite in furnishing the press, is that by the press observed in furnishing its patrons—Let the bearer of your documents be in the person of a responsible man, and we have but little doubt that every thing will safely find its way to the point of destination.

On the score of intelligence nothing is wanting. Out of the sum total of our Territory's population, few of our countrymen are destitute of a common school education, and many whose acquirements if exercised, could aid exceedingly in the sustenance of the public press, and in the progress of enlightenment of our fellow beings. There are none so illiterate that cannot, even if "inelegant in style," picture the peculiar advantages of the region in which they have chosen to reside, and inform the world of the real value of the soil which they have tilled.

We do not despair of aid from our many friends, and could a moment be devoted to reflection, it would not require at our hands, this effort to direct their attention. But we complain only of this procrastination—that the aid should be withheld until the affairs of self are safely disposed of; that without creating confusion, or in the least conflicting with personal enterprise, the best interests of the country should need advocates, and be suffered to remain at stake, as they certainly are at this time, when the eyes of nations are turned upon her, and when her importance should, if ever, be made public.

The single paper of our sister Territory, finds among its patrons many a pleasing correspondent. That the face of our country cannot furnish material for like matter, may never be said with truth in keeping. Than California scenery, none is more deserving the pen or pencil.

Will some few of the professedly interested in the welfare of the country attend to this, and believe us when we declare ourselves more dependent at the present time upon the friendly pen, than upon the almighty purse. We want contributors. Let it be impressed upon the mind of every American, to the press he is (as he loves his land in which he lives) alone dependant. With its might he advances, with its ruin he recedes.

The Southampton, store-ship, arrived at Monterey on the 17th inst. 55 days from Valparaiso. She sailed from the U. S. in the month of February last, touched at Rio, but brought no news of importance. Her arrival creates no little interest, as the bearer of great quantities of private letters and papers.

Our thanks are again due His Excellency, Col. Mason, for late papers, received per Southampton. The disposition to furnish every valuable item of public information, is manifest on the part of our worthy Governor, and deserving of imitation by those in possession of intelligence interesting to our citizens. It should be borne in mind that the country press is yet in its youth, and of course its existence, to its eastern brethren not generally known. We acknowledge it a reverse of the general rule, that the public press should apply to private individuals for general news, but a youthful press in a youthful land must account for the metamorphosis.

Town Statistics.—We have prepared a few remarks to accompany this interesting article, but must necessarily defer them until our next.

The mass of papers, received by the Southampton, are not yet been distributed. We are awaiting their arrival at this place with some interest.

Whaling vessels are beginning to present themselves. There has been during the past week, of this class of sail, two arrivals and one clearance.

The barque Whiston, Capt. Gelston, left us on Tuesday last for Oregon. She returns in a few weeks, and is advertised in another column, to sail for the United States.

We have never as yet given word of the sharp little fight known as the battle of Agua Fria, and we improve the present opportunity, (having the account in our possession) of laying it before our readers.

From the American Eagle
Part of the 2d Ohio, hastening to the relief of General Cerrillo, in all 212 men, under Col. Morgan, fought with over a thousand Lancers, under General, near Agua Fria, for five hours, until artillery came to their aid from Monterey. Lieut. Stewart, of Company of that regiment, merits the highest praise for his bravery, in riding through the Mexican lines, to ask for reinforcements. The American force, drawn up in a square, repulsed charge after charge of the horse, making a heavy fire from the chapparal. Capt. Lane, with his riflemen, was about charging into the square, for a hand-to-hand fight, but was recalled, as appeared evidently the design of the enemy to both the square and induce the men to charge into the road, where singly, they would not be able to do harm. There was every reason to believe that there were in ambuscade, ready to rake, at a single volley, a small body of men opposed to them. And so it appeared; for, on the first fire from the cannon one of these suspected places, nearly 30 of the enemy killed. After fifteen minutes' fight with the cannon, the Lancers fled in every direction, leaving more than a hundred on the field. We lost but four killed and a few wounded. The enemy kept up a fire from escopetas, but finally overshot us. Capt. Graham Q. Master, was through the heart, in the beginning of the fight, and instantly. Col. Morgan was himself—cool, brave, determined, with the heart of youth and head of age—a young man but old Texan will always feel in.

ENTERPRISE.—The Schooner Indiana, of only 100 burthen cleared this forenoon for a trading voyage to the west coast of Central America, (California)—and other articles comprising the cargo, are 48 Yankee—Boston Journal, Jan. 23.

LARGE CLAIM.—A Mrs. Pierpont, formerly wife of Austin, has laid claim to the whole of the site on the city of Houston, in Texas, is built. She founds claim on the fact that the land was originally granted her husband, Col. Austin, whose heir she was, and legally by him.

The frigate Congress left this Bay on Tuesday last for the southern coast.

[For the California Star.]

MAJOR CLOUD.—At a meeting of the military officers stationed at Monterey, California, on the 14th August 1847, to express their feelings of respect for the memory of the late Paymaster Cloud, who was recently killed by a fall from his horse near Captain Sutter's, Col. Mason of the 1st Dragoons took the chair, and Lieut. Sherman, 3d Artillery, was appointed Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It is with unfeigned regret that we learn the sudden and untimely death of Major J. H. Cloud, Paymaster U. S. Army, who departed this life on the 3d inst., near Fort Sacramento, Upper California. In his death we mourn the loss of a valuable and faithful public officer, and an ever-obliging and affectionate friend. While his strict integrity of character and laborious attention to duty were well calculated to win our admiration for the man, his kind disposition and modest, retiring manners doubly endeared him to us as an officer and gentleman. In the full vigor of life, and in the midst of a career of usefulness and honor, he has been suddenly snatched from the circle of our friendship, to return to us no more.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives and friends of the deceased in the United States, in the loss which they have sustained by the death of one so distinguished for his amiable character and modest merit. It may be to them a mournful pleasure to know that although he died in a strange land far from his family and home, he was nevertheless surrounded by warm friends who had become endeared to him by his kind disposition and many social virtues.

Resolved, That in testimony of our respect for his memory we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the California newspapers, and copies forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, to be transmitted to the nearest relatives of the deceased in the United States.

[Signed] R. P. MASON,
Col. 1st Dragoons

[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN,
1st Lieut. 3d Art'y.

From the American Eagle, April, 1847.

NAVAL.—The Norfolk Herald states that the U. S. steamer Polk, Lt. Com. Ogden, which left there on the 30th for the Gulf of Mexico, proceeded only as far as Ocracoke, N. C. where she sprung a leak and was compelled to put back. She arrived at the naval anchorage at Norfolk on the 5th, and proceeded to the Navy Yard. It is said she sailed for Husacualo, in the Bay of Campeachy, and that she took out an armament for the purpose of occupying that port, and making a complete survey of the coast in the neighborhood of the isthmus, with a view to its occupation, preparatory to the opening of a ship canal across to Tehuantepec.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—The amount received by the New York Committee is \$110,284.71. The donations in breadstuffs, \$7,247.19. About \$107,000 have been sent forward, including a bill of exchange for £200. The ninth vessel is now in process of loading.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter contains a call for a meeting of the citizens of Granville, Warren and Franklin counties in that State, without distinction of party, on the 17th of April, to appoint a committee of arrangements to receive the President of the United States and his suite, to offer him their hospitalities; and to conduct him on his way to the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. The "commencement" will take place the first Thursday in June next, and the visit of the President to his native State, and to the University, his Alma Mater, is hailed by his fellow citizens of North Carolina as an event which calls forth their best feelings.

CAPT. KID'S TREASURE FOUND.—The Newark Advertiser says that a letter from Mr. J. Bradley, at Caldwell's Landing, on the North River, announces that the long continued search with the diving bell was renewed last week, about one hundred yards south of the coffer dam, and fourteen bars of silver, and a box containing antique jewels, set with diamonds and other precious stones, were fished up from the wreck of Kid's vessel. The whole valued at over \$100,000.

Gen. Shields was still lying in a very doubtful state, at a hospital on the battle field at Sierra Gorda.

We have been credibly informed that a son of Gen. Santa Anna is at the head, or very closely leagued with, the murderers who infest the road between this city and Jalapa, and that he makes Santa Fe, a short distance from here, his rendezvous. We hope that an eye will be placed upon his actions, and that, if found guilty, he will be dealt with as promptly as the nature of his participation in such crimes would justify.

NEW POST ROUTE FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.—The new Ministry in Chili profess more liberality in their politics than their predecessors. They have recalled some of the persons exiled for alleged political offences last year. They have also opened the trade (for several years back prohibited) with the provinces of the Argentine Republic, and re-established a post for the conveyance of mails across the Cordillera of the Andes to Buenos Ayres. Taking advantage of this post, correspondence might be conveyed to Buenos Ayres in about fifteen days during the summer months, and with a steamer from Buenos Ayres to England, the whole distance could be conveyed in 40 to 45 days, which would beat the Panama route by some nineteen days.

In the State of Georgia, the manufacture of flour is steadily on the increase, and is said to be fast superseding northern flour. A few days since, shipments of 450 barrels was made from Savannah to Europe.

AN OLD UN.—M. Girard de Bazy, a lawyer of Paris, lately gave a ball to his friends in honor of his hundredth birthday. The leading members of the Parisian Bar were present, and the jolly old centenarian led off the first dance with a damsel of 15, in a very lively style.

It is stated in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce that the Government has drawn on the Banks of that city for the entire balance remaining in their hands—about \$60,000.

A distinguished artist of New York, has sent Santa Anna an elegant cork leg. More aid and comfort.

NAVAL NOMINATIONS.—The President, the Norfolk Courier says, sent into the Senate on the 1st inst., the names of Commander Gaunt, Ramsey, Henry and Downing, for promotion to the rank of Post Captain, and of Lieuts. Puckney, Glendy, Upshur, Blake and Johnston, to the rank of Commander.—[Phil. Ledger]

CANADA ANNEXED.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria's province of Canada is annexed to this country—not a *la* Texas, but by the strong bonds of lightning. A Telegraphic communication was received at this office from Toronto, last evening. The line is said to be in good working order.—[Roch. Democrat]

Our founders are busy night and day, in casting bombshells. They will be able to turn out at least one thousand tons in the thirty days allowed them.—[Alb. Jour.]

An old man, who had been dreadfully hen-pecked all his life, was visited on his death bed by a clergyman. The old man appeared very indifferent and the parson tried to arouse him by talking of the King of Terrors. "Hout, tout, man, I'm not scart. The King of Terrors! I've been living six and thirty years with the Queen of them, and the King canna be muckle waur."

The brig Francisca, McClurg, returned on Friday, from Carquinez Straits. No difficulty was encountered in reaching the site of Mr. Robert Semple's new town, Benecia, proving the Straits, at least, navigable.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR. MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO

ARRIVED.

August 21—Whale ship Triad, Horton, from N. W. Coast with 1,900 bbls oil, 26 months out.

August 25—Brig Henry, Bray, from Columbia River, cargo, Lumber, Salmon, &c., consigned to C. L. Ross of this place.

The barque Guypusquana, Baca, from the southern coast.

Whale ship Obed Mitchell, Wing, from N. W. Coast, 19 months out, 2,200 bbls oil.

SAILED.

August 24—Frigate Congress, Livingston, for Southern coast.

Barque Whiston, Gelston, for Columbia River.

August 25—The brig Laura Ann, Thomas, for Monterey.

August 26—Whale ship Triad, Horton, for Sousolito, thence, Chilean Coast.

August 27—Com. Stockton, Finch, for Bodaga.

IN PORT.

U. S. Razee Independence, Lavilett, Ship Confederacion, Jones, Ship Maria Helena, Curphy, Bk. Georgiana, Kelley, Bark Tasso, Lindsley, Sch Julia, Selden, Brig Francisca, McClurg, Brig Santa Cruz, Lowe, Brig Prima Vera, Stenner, Barque Guypusquana, Baca, Ship Obed Mitchell, Wing, Brig Henry, Bray.

FOUND.

On or about the eighteenth of this month, a small black boat having drifted fast to the cable of the Maria Helena during the night, was found the following morning, and whoever will call and identify said boat can have her by paying expenses.

34-1c.

WM. CURPHEY

FOR THE UNITED STATES.

THE fast sailing Bark WHITTON, R. Gelston, Master, will leave San Francisco, on or about the 1st October, for Panama. For passage, having good accommodations, apply to Edw. F. Folger, corner Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco.

No passage secured until paid for.
N. B. A few steerage passengers can be accommodated.

34-3c.

THE STOCK OF GELSTON & CO., has, by the arrival of their vessel (The WHITTON) been much increased, and they invite the attention of Merchants and others to their assortment. Cooking Stoves, Ploughs, Forges, Nails, Sheetings, Shirtings and a general assortment of Dry Goods are to be found at their Store, corner Montgomery and Washington streets.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.

34-3c.

FANNY KEMBLE'S RE-APPEARANCE ON THE STAGE.—In the Eagle of Vera Cruz, we note the following extract from a London paper, by which it will be seen that Mrs. Butler is again upon the "boards." Her DEBUT was made in the play of the Hunchback:

When Mrs. Butler appeared in the first scene, she was received with a burst of applause. She looks much thinner than when we saw her last, in 1832, and her features bear traces of chequered health and much thoughtfulness. In the first scene she describes to Helen, with girlish artlessness, the charms of country life. It seemed to want something of the gushing joyousness of the spring of life, but the scene was played with taste. Subsequently, when Clifford appears in the same scene her mingled embarrassment and pleasure, the first promptings of youthful love, were beautifully discriminated. In the second act, Julia becomes intoxicated with London life. Her description of its brilliant pleasures—of her contemplated gayety and extravagance when she shall become Lady Clifford—was splendid, and her acting rose in force and beauty when she discovered Clifford in the scene, a listener to the utterance of her newly conceived views of married and fashionable life. In the third act the serious interest of the plot commences. Here the Hunchback, for the carrying out of his own plans, taunts her by implication with being the "leavings" of a man—a somewhat infelicitous term. Her own struggles between offended pride and love were artistical; but we missed the mellowing tones, the broken fitful utterance, the impatient warmth that we have seen portrayed in this scene; and the crescendo (to use a musical term) with which she again and again exclaims "Helen!" as the latter disparages Clifford, was not so well managed and forcible as we recollect it, even from the fair actress herself. Mrs. Butler was listened to throughout with earnest, at times with breathless attention, and the applause was enthusiastic. The exact position which Mrs. Butler may ultimately maintain in the arduous profession to which she has returned, we are as yet unable to say; we shall, as we doubt not all playgoers will witness more of her other performances with great interest, with the view to form an opinion. She has consummate taste, and all the mere artistical qualities. Her elocution is beautiful, her voice is light and silvery, fitted more for the expression of the gentler emotions than for deep passion; but she manages that and certain other physical characteristics with admirable tact.

Some amusement was created yesterday by the appearance of six brass pieces, at the Custom House, taken from the Mexicans, at the late battle of Sierra Gorda. Five of them were four pounders, the other was a six pounder, and excited most merriment, by its inscription, which was in very large letters, and read thus: "El terror del Norte Americano," (the terror of the North American,) evidently meaning the United States, although they are as much North American as ourselves. Poor silly people! which nation showed the most terror for such play things?—[American Eagle.]

Seven ensigns, captured from the enemy at the battle of Sierra Gorda, reached this city on Sunday last, consigned to the care of Col. Wilson, our Governor, to be sent by him to the United States at an early day. They look as if they had been carelessly left in a hail storm. [Ib.]

VILLAGE FARMING.—It is all fudge to suppose that a man must live in the country in order to be a farmer. All the experience prove that extensive farming business can be carried on in every village.

For example, every village farmer can keep a Hen-ery supplied with 50 or 100 chickens, which will fatten easily on his neighbors garden.

Every man should have at least two cows and other horned cattle. In the summer they will do well in the woods, and in the winter they pick up a very respectable living from the farmer's waggon as they come into town. We

have cows among us that can climb a ladder, or a ship's rigging.

Hogs can be easily kept in great abundance, and the more porkish their disposition the better. They eat up all the filth in the streets, have great regard for the property of their neighbors, and discourse most eloquent music on a rainy day. We found one in a barrel of flour the other day, but on being reprimanded he ejaculated "ugh!" and took his departure. A sow and sixteen pigs are indispensable to every well regulated family. We recommend every body to attend to these little matters, and they will soon find that vilalge farming is not only profitable, but interesting and delightful.—[Ex.]

MORE REFINEMENT.—Several vulgar sayings have lately been refined, as follows: "Over the left." Decidedly in the ascendant of the sinister.

"Does your mother know you're out?" Is your maternal parent's natural solicitude allayed by the information that you have for the present vacated your domestic roof?

"See! there he goes, with his eye out?"—Behold! he proceeds, totally deprived of one moiety of his visual organs.—Pic.

A late paper mentions the case of a man who had been soundly trounced by his wife because he took his surtout and boots out of her bustle just as she wanted it to put on. He'll behave himself in future, we reckon.

It's no sign, because a man eats frogs, that he can leap a six rail fence.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS, will be received at this office until September 10th, for supplying barley for the use of the United States, in the northern part of California, for the ensuing year.

It is to be delivered in San Francisco, and it is supposed that not less than 3,000 bushels will be required under the contract.

Cash will be paid upon delivery.

JOSEPH L. FOLSOM.

Capt. & Asst. Q. Master, U. S. A.

Quarter Master's Office,
San Francisco, Aug. 18th 1847.

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PORTSMOUTH HOUSE,

Kept by E. P. Jones.

This Establishment, having been recently enlarged to double its former size, repaired throughout and neatly fitted up, is now prepared for the reception of boarders and transient persons. The Table will be constantly supplied with every variety to be had in the country. To the Establishment is attached a Bar and Billiard Table; the Bar will contain, as heretofore, every variety of the best wines and liquors brought to the market.

August 3, 1847. 32 U

VICE CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN CALIFORNIA.

El infrascrito, recuerda a los E. punoles de su Distrito, que aun no se hayan presentado en este Vice Consulado, a matricularse, la obligacion que les impone su ciudadanía de cumplir con esta formalidad, pues de lo contrario, perderan apoyo e intervencion.

GESARIO LATAILLADE, V. Consul.

Monterey, Julio 12, de 1847.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons, having Spanish titles to lots of land in the town of San Francisco, who have not complied with the conditions required in their deeds, are hereby required to present themselves before the Alcalde in San Francisco, with their titles, on or before the first day of September, A. D. 1847, as their lots have been denounced.

GEORGE HYDE, 1st Alcalde.

San Francisco, July 10, 1847.

AVISO PUBLICO.

Todas las personas que tienen titulos Mexicanos por algunos solares en el pueblo de San Francisco o Yerba Buena quienes no han cumplido con las condiciones que piden las leyes, para que vayan con el Alcalde con sus titulos, a San Francisco, en el dia primero de Septiembre 1847, o antes por que los solares se han denunciado.

GEORGE HYDE, 1 Alcalde.

San Francisco, Julio 10 de 1847.



B. R. BUCKELEW, respectfully informs the citizens of California that he has located permanently in the Town of San Francisco, for the purpose of pursuing his profession. **WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY**, and all other fine metallic work, repaired in the best manner, and on terms proportional with general prices in California. Business entrusted through a friend, will be attended to the same as with the person proper. **WATCH-GRASSES** and keys fitted. Cash invariably required, except otherwise previously understood.

[16]

WARD & SMITH

HAVE just received by recent arrivals,
White & Brown Cotton,
Rich Prints,
Muslins—Printed & Embroidered,
Blue Mantua,
Blue Drills,
Hardware & Cutlery of all kinds,
Ready Made Clothing, (thick and thin),
Boots & Shoes,
Pickles,
Rum, Brandy & Aguardiente,
Rigging of all kinds,
Canvas—various No's.
California & Muscat Wines,
Molasses,
Flour,
Pimento & Pepper,
Sugar & Coffee,
Scotch Ale (superior quality "Tennets"),
Salmon,
Iron, (English & Russia),
Anchors, (All sizes.)

All of which they offer at *Reduced Prices* at C. Store in Montgomery Street.

GELTSON & CO.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS

ON HAND, an assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing. Blacksmith's Forges, Hats, Caps, Stoves, &c., a part of the cargo of the Barque Winron, direct from New York. For sale low for cash or hides.
Store in Montgomery St., on the Beach.

ROBERT A. PARKER.

ADOBIE STORE.

OFFERS for sale on the most reasonable terms, following merchandise, received per late arrival.

DRY GOODS.

Twilled red flannel shirts; white cotton do; blank mole skin caps and pants; summer do & do; vests; jackets; pea coats (blue & green); sattinett pants; & brown drills; brown sheeting, narrow & wide; stripes; blue checks; prints, assorted colors; brown ton half hose; ladies black long hose; woolen half silk & cotton hdkfs.; ecru cotton; cotton thread; do; assorted collars; shirt buttons; suspenders; black sheeting; net purses, &c. &c.

SADDLERY & HARDWARE.

Side saddles, martingales, bridles, stirrups, curb leathers, hammers, hatchets, axes & helves; files; mill & nut wrenches; screws assorted; brace & bits; augers; teds; chains assorted; trowels; shoe knives; spoke shavers; gimblets; cork crows; hand vices; try squares; foot rules, four fold; frying pans; gridirons; saucepans & spikes assorted; boiler iron; strap hinges; kettles; spades, shovels, hors & iron rakes; rat fish hooks; revolving pistols; percussion caps; lamps; &c.

WINES & LIQUORS.

Port & claret wines; brandy, very superior; fruits, assorted.

GROCERIES.

Green & black teas; coffee, sugar, rice, molasses, up, box raisins, pepper, mustard, catsup, olives, pickles, cardines, spices assorted, olive oil and salt.

SUNDRIES.

Panama hats, fur do, & wool do; boots assorted; gands assorted; childrens shoes; cloth & glazed cap lamp wick; corn brooms; patent nails; looking glass window glass assorted sizes; globe lanterns; cement powder & blasting do; shot assorted sizes & pig iron white wash brushes, counter do, scrubbing do, & rack combs; cigars; grind stones and fixings; lines; cane and wood bottom chairs; ploughs & wag; blacking & glue; lucifer matches; fine and coarse crockery assorted; damijohns; clay pipes &c. &c.
San Francisco, August 7, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED, per Brig "Euphemia," and by **W. H. DAVIS**, (at the old stand) No. 2, Montgomery street, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Tin ware and Hardware, for Sale for Cash or approved credit.

ALSO,

Window Glazs, 8 x 10, 6 x 13 and 10 x 12; Balls, Children's Shoes, Mill Saws and a general assortment of Carpenter's Tools. **W. H. DAVIS**
San Francisco, July 10, 1847.

FOR SALE.

A Splendid Rancho known as the property of Don Joaquin Gomez, situated thirty miles from Monterey near St. Johns. It contains three leagues of pasture land, capable of feeding 5,000 head of cattle. A large substantial two story Dwelling, in good condition with the furniture as it stands.

Six hundred head of Cattle, three hundred head of horses and mares, also a variety of farming utensils and articles necessary for a farm. This Rancho is well fitted for milling, having a fine stream of water running through it.

For further particulars enquire of

WARD & SMITH
No. 3 Montgomery St. San Francisco 24 U

SINGLE COPIES of the Star for sale at the Office, 12 1-2 cents per copy.